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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

The Standard Bearer.

BY JEAN L. BRUCE.

He bore our flag to the fight that day,
Where the columns moved in bright array,
And each soldier's heart beat high with pride,
As the ranks marched on like a surging tide;
Through the fiercest strife, and o'er death's despair,
He waved our banner aloft in air,
And there 'mid the flying shot and shell,
Our gallant "Standard Bearer" fell!

"Hurrah! for the Stars and Stripes!" he cried,
As he plung'd 'mid the battle's reeking tide,
"Hurrah! for the Union—on, boys, on,"
A moment more and our flag was gone;
"Our flag forever!" his white lips gasp,
And he clutched it still with a dying clasp.
Where drums were beating, and where bullets tell,
Our gallant "Standard Bearer" fell.

How wept his mother in helpless pain,
When told that her noble boy was slain;
And the gray-haired sire drooped his head,
When he heard his only son was dead.
They made him a grave with a soldier-crowd,
With a tattered flag for his winding-shroud;
For, 'mid battle's shout, and trumpet's swell,
Our gallant "Standard Bearer" fell.

Then rang the voice of his aged sire,
"On! on, to the charge, through blood and fire!"
And soon 'mid the battle's storm he stands,
Bearing our flag in his trembling hands.
"Down! down!" he cried, "with each rebel knave,
O'er Richmond's fortress our flag shall wave!
Though our 'Standard Bearer' may fall and die,
Like a rainbow, our banner shall sweep the sky,
And float on high."

EDITORIAL VISITS.

Away once more for one of the finest agricultural portions of California, a region the drouth never cuts short, or the floods desolate. To the north of San Francisco it lies, between the Bay and the Ocean, extending far to the northward—a magnificent country.

At first, the whole region seems but one mass of irregular low mountains, with small rich flats intervening. Of the higher lands, the southern sides afford excellent pasturage for cattle, while the northern are generally covered with trees.

There are only a few inhabitants through all this portion, owing mostly to large land claims. Yet, upon the eastern edge of it, some two miles back from the shore of the Bay, up a moderate valley, is quite a village, called San Rafael, the county seat of Marin County. It occupies a lovely, romantic, healthy position, but when we were there, we were informed that no regular public protestant worship was observed. West of the mountain are two interesting localities, one a farming region, touching on the Ocean, and lying around Bolinas Bay. They have one or two good schools and attend church well when there is preaching in their neighborhood.

The other lies eight miles to the north, at the head of Tomales Bay and is called Olema. It is a small village, yet has many good families in the region around there. Divine worship here, also, is publicly observed only in their school-house, once in two or three Sabbaths, and well attended.

From Olema to the north, twelve miles, extensive Mexican claims exclude all settlers, except some six families, who are managing large dairies. Then the traveler comes into another portion of this favored region, differing from that above described, as the whole surface consists of rolling hills with moderate valleys, all very rich and adapted to the best state of cultivation, though the higher lands, often three hundred feet in elevation, seem to yield the largest crops of grain. All this region, also, is tolerably well settled, including a number of pleasant towns. Of these, Petaluma is much the largest, as it is the great port of business for all this rich country, situated at the head of the Bay on the north. Yet, besides this, are Tomales, Two Rocks, Bloomfield, Bodega Corners, Santa Rosa, Windsor, and Healdsburg. Though the country of the three last differs from the others, as it consists of a large flat valley, limited on the west by the hills of the other portion, but on the east by high, beautiful mountains. All this region is characterized by the church-going habits of the people, as compared with other portions of the State.

Petaluma has seven active Protestant churches—Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Cong. Methodist, Methodist South, Episcopal, and Disciple, all with pastors, except the Episcopal. The church and congregation of the first have always been large, but for a long time have not enjoyed the labors of a settled pastor. But, within the last year, they invited one of the early, able and experienced ministers of the State — Rev. Mr. Pond, of Downieville — who, since that time, has been laboring with much acceptance among the people, and there is reason to hope that a period of greatly increased religious prosperity will be experienced by this congregation.

The Baptists, also, have lately called Rev. Mr. Lafferty to act as their pastor. On accepting their call, among other remarks suitable to the occasion, he remarked in substance as follows: "Coming, as I trust, in the Lord's service to do you good, and knowing that I cannot do so unless you appreciate my labors and give me your approval, I shall take the pecuniary support you give me as a candid expression on your part of such appreciation and such approval. If that support is small, or if it begins to lessen, I shall take it as a plain expression that you wish me to leave, and certainly shall do so; the steamboat is very handy, and San Francisco is easily reached."

These words, put them in the most reasonable light, for a church and congregation ought to give their pastor such support as shall both encourage him and raise him above worldly anxiety.

Petaluma enjoys a good amount of business prosperity, with no marked increase in their great enterprises, except that during the year a fine, large stone-ware factory has been commenced by Messrs. W. B. Dennison and D. A. Sackett, who believe that they can complete as admirable and serviceable a ware, for any and all purposes, as is made anywhere in America, at one-fifth the price now paid in California.

Eight miles west of Petaluma is Two Rocks, scarcely a village, but rather a large region of settled, established Presbyterian farmers, the most so of any locality in the State. They have a large, fine church building, in which the pews rent; the highest at fifty dollars a year, though they have preaching only once in two weeks, by Rev. Mr. Frazer, of Santa Rosa.

Tomales is a pleasant village some twelve miles farther west, at the head of light navigation, on a stream entering the ocean. They have completed a fine Presbyterian church, but when we were there, it was not yet opened for worship by the builders, as not quite all the payments on it had yet been made to them. Rev. Mr. Fairburn had preached here and at Bodega Corners, about ten miles northwest.

Some seven miles north, a little east of Tomales, is Bloomfield, a flourishing village and a centre for a good country business. They have a fair Methodist church completed, and a fine Presbyterian church now building. Rev. Mr. Wylie has been laboring here and at Fowlerville, four miles west, though the church organization, we believe, is yet only at Bloomfield. Mr. Wylie has since removed to San Jose. We know no finer or more romantic farming region in the State than this whole rich region of beautiful rolling hills.

Seven miles northwest of Bloomfield one leaves the hilly lands, when six miles more over a fine level flat takes him to Santa Rosa, the shire-town of Sonoma County, a good fair village, with four places of religious worship. Here was organized, we believe, the first Presbyterian church in this region, which has steadily held on its way under its excellent Bishop, Rev. Mr. Frazer, through whom most of the other Presbyterian churches in this region were commenced.

Seven miles off here is a small growing village, called Windsor, where a fair Methodist church has been put up, inclosed, and painted during the year. There are, also, some good Presbyterian families in the region who, have not yet united for worship.

But here, before going on to cross Russian River, we will rest a little—just over night, at least—at a farm-house half a mile east of the road, romantically situated at the very foot of the eastern hills, accepting the welcome invitation of Mr. Klink to the hospitalities of his home. S. V.

For the Pacific.

How Saints help Satan.

"Forsook the table March —. Died, June —." Such is the sad record of one who came to this coast a happy bride—happy in Him whom she esteemed her Best Beloved, and happy in the human love which he had given Her to cherish only less sacredly than His own. She came with the benediction of a loving and spiritual church still resting upon her, as a holy inspiration, impelling her to witness a good confession in the strange land which she sought, as she had done in her dear New England home. But the spirit was not strong, and the new atmosphere accomplished a sure work upon it. Like the delicate hot-house plant, with warmth and tender care it might expand into full maturity of beauty and richness of life, but chilled and rudely blown, it must shrivel and die.

At first she wondered that the lovers of Jesus seemed also to be in love with the world. In her simple puritan faith she had believed that to be a christian was to pattern after Christ in all things; serving Him with purity of motive, estranging the heart and life from all things upon which His blessing could not be involved. But here was a new philosophy. The example, perchance the words of older and wiser ones than she, and those who were reputed among the saints, bade her forget the home precepts, for this was a different, a peculiar country, and she must conform herself to the habits and customs of the people which surrounded her. Then the old controversy of the garden was renewed. "Yea, *hath* God said?" was subtly whispered in her ear, and when she saw that it was seemingly good and pleasant, and to be desired, Eve-like, she yielded, and suffered the ballroom, and theater, and card-table, and the soul-destroying frivolities of fashionable life, to lure her heart from Jesus, and rob her of her peace of conscience. She would not renounce her religion. Satan's sophistry seemed to be truth to other minds, why should it not be to hers? So when the children of God came to present themselves before the Lord, she came with them, ever bringing a diminished offering, until, at length, the grieved Spirit took its flight; she saw her delusion, and turned coldly away from the table of her Lord. She passed from earth in darkness; there was no light in the evening time for her, and loving friends mourned with only the paucity of consolation which a past profession might afford, and her christian companions thanked God that they were not in such a case; complacently trusting that when the doom of death could no longer be escaped, they might have a tranquil exit from their scenes of pleasure, and leave a happier consolation to remaining friends.

And so one of California's victims was laid in the tomb, while many more still walk the earth, who have already been sacrificed, and are spiritually dead; many who have once felt, in some measure, the constraining power of God's love, who have professed allegiance to Christ, and are still bound by their covenant vows. *Some* of these, like the young wife, are long deluded, hoping to serve both God and Mammon, and their language is like that of Naaman, "Thy servant will henceforth offer neither burnt-offering nor sacrifice unto other gods, but unto the Lord. Yet in this thing the Lord pardon thy servant, that when my master goeth into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow myself to the house of Rimmon, when I bow down myself in the house of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing." Thus they die in the vain attempt to harmonize what God has pronounced irreconcilable.

Others, even stronger than they, *dare* not dispute the popular verdict, and at first yield to public sentiment with reluctance, then voluntarily devote themselves to unrighteousness, and *court death* by hugging some cherished sin. Their own religion now appears a deceitful falsity, and having seen the hollowness of some of their brethren, they conclude that our holy religion is but a myth, and casting off the last semblance of christianity they pursue the *Ignis Fatuus*, pleasure, to the very portals of Hell.

Still others make no certain discovery of their own deadness, and so being dead, they have a name to live, fearfully self-deceived, giving an unregenerate world cause to cavil at the church of Christ, while it prides itself upon its own morality—a self-righteousness which must separate it forever from the Saviour.

And are we altogether guiltless in this matter? In our prayer-meetings we hear the voice of lamentation that Zion is not refreshed, that her solemn feasts are forsaken, and her sacred temples profaned, and we mingle our petitions for the coming of the Holy One to save and beautify His possession, and enlarge His borders, and still Zion languishes. "Is the Lord's hand shortened that it cannot save, and His ear heavy that it cannot hear," or have our iniquities separated between us and our God, and our sins hid His face from us, that He *will* not hear?

How are we representing Christ? Do we as christian wives and mothers, in the beauty of consistency, make Him appear lovely and to be desired, in the eyes of unconverted husbands and children? Do we as young christians, keep our souls in virgin purity, for the full possession of our Lord, giving our gay companions a practical demonstration of the superior beauty, blessedness, and joy, of a life early devoted to God? Do we witness in our own souls a steady growth in grace—a more perfect affiliation with Jesus? Is it not a duty of import, that we judge ourselves carefully and conscientiously, unwilling to donate to God, only so much of the heart as seems necessary to make valid our title to Heaven?

Thus writes Mrs. Westley to her son:

"Would you judge of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of pleasure? of the innocence of actions? take this rule: whatever weakens your reason, impairs the tenderness of your conscience, obscures your sense of God, or takes off the relish of spiritual things; in short, whatever increases the authority of your body over your mind, that thing is sin to you, however innocent it may be in itself." And Paul says, "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor *anything* whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or made weak."

As we would not lend our aid to Satan in his soul-destroying work, let us not shrink from such rules as from an unwelcome bondage. V. M.

Christian Sociability.

This is a great want in all our churches. Few are aware how many individuals and families are lost to our churches, or whose usefulness is almost wholly lost, through neglect of that christian sympathy and friendliness which is enjoined upon believers by precept and example in the Word of God. Instead of the *communion* of saints, we have the *stranger-hood* of believers. Where there should be christian recognition and hearty welcomes, and invitations to fellowship in that society where benevolence rules, too often there is a cold indifference, very difficult to break through in order to reach the Church's heart. Congregations are small or not increasing; Sabbath-Schools feeble; prayer-meetings formal and dull; revivals unknown visitations, because those who profess to know the love of God do not exhibit it in kindly regards to their fellow-men.

My own experience would furnish many examples of this neglect. For instance, a young married couple left our communion to reside in another village, where they worshipped with a sister church. They attended their sanctuary regularly, but no inquiries were made of them, and no members of the church visited them. They went to their prayer-meetings; yet no one asked them whether they were saints or sinners, or invited them to come again. Months passed away thus; and becoming disheartened, they visited other churches and prayer-meetings to see if other communions were like that. They were at once spoken to as to their christian standing, and invited to come and make themselves at home. Had not this couple been rooted and grounded in the faith of their fathers, they confessed they would have left their own people.

A young man, highly educated, and an officer in one of our volunteer regiments for three years, entered upon the practice of law in a western city. He was a professor of religion, attended a wealthy church of his own order, paying liberally for the support of the Gospel. He called on the pastor, but the pastor did not return his call, or see to it that he was placed in some field of christian labor. The leading families were equally remiss and stately formal. He felt neglected and grieved. He went to another denomination as a casual visitant. The ritualistic forms in use were recommended to him by kind attentions and warm welcomes into home circles, where his own church should have led the way, and as a consequence of this, he is probably lost to our Church.

A very useful lady, beautiful and accomplished, removed to a city on the Pacific slope. Her own people seemed strangely hard to approach, but christians of another order sought her out, and were profuse in their attentions. She was about abandoning her own church, when happily she was visited by warm christian friends, set to work for God, and has been a leading member ever since in a Presbyterian church.

As a remedy for this state of things, I suggest,

1. That every minister preach at least once a year on this subject to his people.
2. Let christians notice strangers when they attend worship; not leave this to the sexton, but go into their pews with inquiries, and a welcome to come again.
3. There should be more neighborly calls and church visitations. A true christian brings with him an epistle from Christ to the christian brotherhood, and that should open to him the hearts of believers.
4. There should be church sociables held at proper times, for mutual acquaintance and love, where every one may be spoken to, and thus be led to feel that he is among brothers and sisters.
5. In all prayer and conference meetings, no stranger should pass unnoticed. Find out who he is, and let him see that he attends a free service, where, if he has a prayer, or a word of exhortation, he is free to utter it; that he has come among warm and sympathizing hearts, who would be glad to hear from him and to see him again. —*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Geo. Muller.

Before rising to speak, he seems to be in intimate communion with the Invisible. His perfect self-possession at the very beginning of his sermon, some of our highly-gifted, but, alas! highly *nervous*, preachers might well envy. The expression of the face can hardly fail (no unimportant matter for a public speaker) to prejudice the people in his favor. No Lavater is needed to translate that physiognomy; you see plainly written there four things: (1) *Veneration*, giving you the idea of his being vividly conscious of the Divine presence. (2) *Benevolence*, beaming forth in tenderness and geniality of manner. (3) *Serenity*, as of one moved by faith far above all earthly care. (4) *Practicalness*, for the face is not that of an enthusiast, not that of a *dreamer*, but of a *worker*. In preaching, Mr. Muller has little action, except that of the head, moving from side to side with the rhythm of his sentences. The sweet and winning tones of his voice remind one of Homer's description of Nester:—

"Experienced Nester, in persuasion skilled,
Words sweet as honey from his lips distilled."

Calm and deliberate at first, Mr. Muller warms with his subject, and becomes very animated and impressive. Though few, perhaps, would rank him very high as a preacher, yet there is such a vein of strong common sense in all he says, and such a freshness in his applications of known truth, that there is much in his discourses to interest and profit. His expositions of Scripture are characterized by *minuteness* and *literalness*. An extract from an address delivered at a "Conference of Christians," may serve to give some idea of Mr. Muller's style:—

"But it may be asked, *Is it possible*, that, differing in this and that, brethren can be united together? They can. In three orphan houses and six schools under my direction, there are sixty teachers and other helpers. These are found belonging to the Church of England, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists of close communion and open communion, Wesleyans of the Conference and of the Free Church parties, and of the so-called 'Brethren.' All these, though from different bodies of saints, are united together in this one object of labor for Christ. During the many years we have been thus engaged, I have never known a jar to take place because of such difference. This does not arise from a sort of latitudinarianism in myself, but because, while holding firmly my own convictions, I have not required uniformity in those laborers. In engaging my helpers, it is indispensable that they belong to the Head, that they hold fast the blessed Son of God. This settled, I never question as to what denomination they belong. This is not brought forward boastingly, but to magnify the Grace of God."

The public prayers of Mr. Muller are remarkable for their simplicity and devoutness and for the great variety of subjects which they embrace. He prays as one really speaking to God, and who confidently expects an answer, just as a little child speaks to his father. Not content to seek blessings in general terms, however comprehensive, each separate object of prayer is stated with great definiteness and speciality. The spiritual tone which pervades the sacred exercise, is well fitted to help Mr. Muller's fellow-worshippers in rising to the region of true devotion.

O that he were a Christian!

How often do we hear these words! Here, a sister utters them concerning a brother beloved. There, a wife for a kind and tender husband. Ministers often breathe the desire for young members of their flocks, and friends whose generous and manly hearts have won their own. It is often the utterance of a sincere, honest, tender interest in the salvation of souls.

But what have you *done* to prove that you are in earnest in your aspiration in behalf of your friend?

1. *Have you prayed for him?* Your wish is a prayer, indeed, and may not be unheard by Him who knows our unbreathed desires. But have you gone purposely, to the mercy-seat in his behalf? Have you uttered his *name* before the great Advocate? Have you sought his salvation with that intensity of longing which could only be uttered with strong "crying and tears?" Perhaps God wills that you should be importunate, while you have been satisfied with a vague wish.

2. *Have you spoken to him of Christ?* "The redemption of his soul is precious;" have you ever told him of that Redeemer by whom his soul may be saved? Have you ever affectionately warned or entreated him? He may need a word from you to turn his life to Jesus. Perhaps he may be longing to know how you found your way to the cross, and came to the blessedness of the christian's hope. Do you act wisely and faithfully, in not uttering a word to show the solicitude which you feel for him?

3. *Have you shown him in your own life what it is to be a christian?* How many sermons might be preached every day, and with irresistible point and force, by simple consistency! How many souls might be won by the attractive power of a holy life! Have you tried its virtue with the one whom you wish to win? Have you been a "living epistle," to be constantly "known and read" of him? Can you see the grace of God working in you, and daily restraining, guiding, purifying you? What self-denial do you daily show, proving to him your love to Christ?

Reader! what do you *do* to make your friend, brother, husband, a christian?—Do something—do everything that God commands you, and patiently, calmly, confidently, await his blessing. "It is good that a man should both hope, and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord."

The Unseen Witness.

There is a little machine, made something like a clock, which can be fastened on a carriage and in some way connected with the motion of the wheels. It is so arranged that it marks off correctly the number of miles that the carriage runs. A stable-keeper once had one upon a carriage that he kept for letting, and by this means he could tell just how many miles any one went who hired it of him.

Two young men once hired it to go to a town some ten miles distant. Instead of simply going and returning, as they promised to do, they rode to another town some five miles further, thus making the distance they passed over, going and coming, some thirty miles.

When they returned, the owner of the establishment, without being noticed by the young men, glanced upon the face of the measuring instrument and discovered how many miles they had traveled.

"Where have you been?" he then asked them.

"Where we said we were going," was the answer.

"Have you not been farther than that?"

"O, no!" they answered.

"How many miles have you been in all?"

"Twenty."

He touched the spring, the cover opened, and there, on the face of the instrument, the thirty miles were found recorded.

The young men were astonished at this unerring testimony of an unseen witness that they had carried with them all the way.

Thus has God placed a recording witness in our hearts. Wherever we go we carry it with us. He keeps it wound up and in order. Without our thinking of it, it records all our acts, all our words, and all our thoughts.

We sometimes seek to deceive our friends; but the truth is recorded in our hearts. By-and-by God will touch the spring, and all that is written there will then be seen. Many things that we do we should not, if we knew that the eye of another person were looking upon us. We always carry a witness with us.

Macready on the Theatre.

The *Religious Herald* relates the following curious and impressive incident, illustrative of the moral influence of the theatre:

A few years since, we were in company with a highly interesting lady, who had herself been on the stage. She informed us that she had spent some time in the house of Macready, the celebrated English tragedian. He had a very interesting family of daughters, in whose education he was taking great pains, but he would not permit them to attend the theatre. He promised them that, for the gratification of their curiosity, they might visit it once, and only once. The lady did not state the motive which induced him to impose this restriction on his daughters in regard to theatres, of which he was deemed so bright an ornament. We can, however, scarcely conceive of but one motive for his course. He knew, from his extensive and accurate observation, that it was a place not suited to promote the virtue and the real welfare of susceptible and impulsive young women. His judgment and affection as a father were in conflict with his tastes and interests as an actor. His habits, love of fame, and desire of gain, bound him to the stage; but a regard for the welfare of his daughters prompted him to guard them against its corrupting influence. His opinion in favor of the purity of the stage, formed, as it would have been, under influences likely to pervert his judgment, could weigh but little, but his verdict against it, reached in opposition to all his tastes, associations, habits, and interests, and practically expressed in the manner best adapted to evince its sincerity and earnestness, speaks a volume on the subject. It is a decision from which there lies no appeal. If he would not permit his daughters to attend the theatre, under his own eye, and to witness his own unrivalled impersonations, what parent—especially what christian parent, can trust his daughters, or his sons either, to be allured within its fascinating, but corrupting influences?"

A Jewish Actor Becomes a Pastor.

A Jewish play-actor in Chicago, about a year and a half ago, became converted in a remarkable way. He united with Dr. R. W. Patterson's church, attended the Northwestern Seminary a year, studying theology and Greek exegesis; he had already a fine knowledge of the Hebrew, having been educated in London for a Rabbi; and was then licensed to preach, by the Chicago New School Presbytery. Inquiring for a place to preach, he was sent to the Congregational church at Wethersfield, which is one of our oldest and most staid societies. After three months of service, the church, by a unanimous vote, has invited him to be their minister, upon a competent salary. As he has taken to himself a worthy Yankee wife, he is to take the parsonage vacated by Rev. Lemuel Pomeroy, brother of the Senator. At the communion, seven adult persons were received into fellowship on profession of faith, one a soldier, one a German Catholic, and one a freedwoman—no longer Jew nor Greek, bond nor free.

Price of Salvation.

Several years ago, a missionary among the Indians was visited by a proud and powerful chief, who had been deeply convicted of sin by the Spirit of God. The savage, while trembling under a sense of his guilt, like a great many civilized persons, was unwilling to take the water of life freely, and hence offered his wampum to avert the dreaded punishment.

The man of God shook his head, and said,

"No, Christ cannot accept such a sacrifice!"

The Indian went away, but unable to rest beneath the frowns of his Maker, came back and offered his rifle and the skins he had taken in hunting. The missionary again said,

"No, Christ cannot take such a sacrifice!"

The wretched sinner withdrew, but the Spirit gave him no peace, and he returned once more to offer his wigwam, his wife, his children, and all that he had, if he could only find pardon and eternal life.

The missionary was compelled to say,

"No, Christ cannot accept such a sacrifice!"

The chief stood for a moment with his head bowed, as if on the verge of despair, and then, raising his streaming eyes to Heaven, his heart poured itself forth in a cry of unreserved surrender and consecration:

"Here, Lord, take poor Indian, too!"

YOUTH'S.

Mother's Work.

Toiling at noon like the busy bee
Teaching the little ones A, B, C;
Hearing the older ones read and spell,
Washing and brushing, 'twixt work and play,
Such is a mother's work to-day!

Sowing good seed in their path along,
Sowing by action, by word, and song,
Never once pausing to count the cost,
Knowing that much that's sown is lost;
Bearing a prayer in her heart alway;
Such is a mother's life, day by day!

What the Boys would be.

Four or five good little boys were talking one evening, as boys often do, of the future. One asked the tallest of the group:

"What are you going to be when you are a man, Willie?"

"A lawyer," answered Willie. "It is very important to have justice done in courts.

"Yes; but I guess lawyers don't always look out for justice. I've heard that most of them will plead a case on either side, right or wrong, for the money," replied Charlie?"

"Well, that may be so; but that's not the kind of a lawyer I'm going to be. I'll always take the right side, whether I get paid for it or not. I'll look out for all the widows and orphans, to see that nobody cheats them," said Willie. "What will you be, Charlie?"

"O, I'm going to be a doctor, so that I can ride day and night. I'll keep four horses, and change them often, and always have a fresh one. I'll not go poking along with a worn-out horse and spattered gig, like Dr. Grey."

At this little Jimmy sprang up, and cried very earnestly, as if already in the business,

"Please, brother Charlie, let me shoe all of your horses, for I'm going to be a blacksmith."

His brothers laughed, and Willie said to him,

"I shall never be ashamed of you, Jimmy, if you're a good honest blacksmith, but you must always wash your hands and face before you come to my office."

"Yes, I will, and put on my Sunday clothes," replied the good-natured little fellow.

"Well, that is settled, then, that father is to have a lawyer, a doctor, and a blacksmith in his family," said Willie.

Grandma sat all this time in her arm-chair, knitting away very fast on a little striped stocking. At her feet sat the family pet, Harry, sticking pins into grandma's ball of yarn.

Ah, it was for his tiny, plump little feet that the yarn was flying over the dear old lady's needles.

"Boys," said grandma, "here's one who has not told what he is going to be when a man."

"O, no," cried tall Willie, stooping down and taking Dear Harry in his arms. "What are you going to be, when you're a big man like papa?"

Harry put his little arms around Willie's neck and said:

"When I'm a great, high man, I'll be —I'll be kind to my mother."

"You darling boy," cried grandma—"that is a sweet little vision of your future. I would rather see you an humble working man, with this same affectionate heart, than see you cold and selfish in the President's chair, or in the seat of a judge. Willie and Charlie might be great and wise men in their professions, and yet be no comfort to their parents in old age, unless they were at the same time loving and kind. Greatness alone makes no one happy; but goodness, like the sun, sheds light and joy everywhere. Whenever, after this, dear boys, you're laying plans for coming life, always add to your plans and promises sweet Harry's words, 'When I'm a man, I will be kind to my mother!'"—*Child at Home.*

Spare Moments.

A lean, awkward boy came one morning to the door of the principal of a celebrated school, and asked to see him. The servant eyed his mean clothes, and thinking he looked more like a beggar than anything else, told him to go around to the kitchen. The boy did as he was bidden, and appeared at the back door.

"You want breakfast, more like," said the servant girl, "and I can give you that without troubling him."

"Thank you," said the boy, "I should have no objection to a bit; but I should like to see Mr. ———, if he can see me."

"Some old clothes, maybe, you want," remarked the servant, again eyeing the boy's patched clothes. "I guess he has none to spare; he gave away a sight," and without minding the boy's request, she went away about her work.

"Can I see Mr. ———?" again asked the boy, after finishing the bread and butter.

"Well, he is in the library; if he must be disturbed he must; but he does like to be alone sometimes," said the girl in a peevish tone. She seemed to think it very foolish to admit such an ill-looking fellow into her master's presence; she, however, wiped her hands and bade him follow her. Opening the library door, she said:

"Here's somebody, sir, who is dreadful anxious to see you sir, and so I let him in."

I don't know how the boy introduced himself, or how he opened his business, but I know that after talking a while, the principal put aside the volume which he was studying, and took up some Greek books, and began to examine the new comer. The examination lasted some time. Every question which the principal asked the boy was answered readily.

"Upon my word!" exclaimed the principal, "you certainly do well," looking at the boy from head to foot over his spectacles. "Why, my boy, where did you pick up so much?"

"*In my spare moments*," answered the boy.

Here he was, poor, hard-working, with but few opportunities for schooling, yet almost fitted for college, by simply improving his *spare moments*." Truly, are not spare moments the "gold dust of time?" How precious they should be! What account can you show for them? Look and see. This boy can tell you how much can be laid up by improving them; and there are many, many other boys, I am afraid, in jail, in the house of correction, in the forecastle of a whale-ship, in the tippling-shop, who, if you should ask them when they began their sinful courses, might answer, "*In my spare moments.*"

"In my spare moments I gambled for marbles. In my spare moments I began to smoke and drink. It was in my spare moments that I gathered wicked associates."

O, be careful how you spend your spare moments! Temptation always hunts you out in seasons like these; when you are not busy, he gets into your hearts, if he possibly can, in just such gaps. There he hides himself, planning all sorts of mischief. Take care of your spare moments.—*Mrs. C. Knight.*

Which Way are You Going?

A sweet little girl named Sarah, went home from church full of what she had seen and heard. Sitting at table with the family, she asked her father, who was a very wicked man, if he ever prayed.

He did not like the question, and in a very angry manner replied:

"Is it your mother or your aunt Sally, that has put you up to that?"

"No, father," said the little creature, "the preacher said, all good people pray; and those who don't pray aint going to Heaven. Father, do you pray?"

This was more than her father could stand, and in a rough way, he said:

"Well, you and your mother can go your way, and I will go mine."

"Father," said the little creature, with sweet simplicity, "*which way are you going?*"

This question pierced his heart. It flashed upon him that he was in the way to death. He burst into tears, and began soon to cry for mercy.

A BAD MARK.—"I have got a boy for you, sir."

"Glad of it; who is he?" asked the master-workman of a large establishment.

The man told the boy's name and where he lived.

"Don't want him!" said the master-workman, "he's got a bad mark!"

"A bad mark, sir! what?"

"I meet him every day with a cigar in his mouth; I don't want smokers!"

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday Morning, March 29, 1866 :

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north-east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON, " GEO. MOOAR, " W. C. BARTLETT, " E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

Of Communion with God.

How few there are, in the comparison, even in this age of the world, and with such a history as that of the christian church before them, and with such a knowledge of christian doctrine as they profess; that go directly to God, every day, and with every thing, just as a child would to his father. How few there are, that, in any, or all of their conscious moments, ever recur to the thought of personal communion with God! How many there are to whom the thought does not come at the close of the day, that they have lost something by a failure to have intercourse with Heaven! How many go through the months of a year, and never seem to know that good was daily possible to be gotten, which they utterly neglected, even when it was near and pressing upon them!

Many, too, who acknowledge the right, duty, and blessing, of personal divine communion, are willing to let it go upon the least urgency of business; all but glad, and never very sorry, to have some excuse for their neglect, which they can plead at the bar of their own consciences.

Sometimes we are constrained to believe, that, of the millions who call themselves, in some sort, christians, those may be reckoned by hundreds who imitate the Master in daily personal intercourse with the Father of Spirits; and who themselves come directly to the source of good, the Fountain of all spiritual benedictions and grace, for the satisfying of their spiritual desires. It is not very uncommon for people who are thrown into deep affliction, to think profoundly of God, and of duties owed to him, and of many privileges neglected. And it is usual for them to make vows of future emendation, and to persuade themselves that they never will again forget the Most High, nor cease to pray unto Him, with all the fervors of a saintly devotion.

But who are they that seem to see all their joys flowing from the hand of God, and prosperity coming as his gift; and who are never more constant in their personal communion with God, than when their bosoms are filled with plenty, and their hearts crowded with delights? Some such there are; and they are the precious of the earth. How do most people conduct themselves, when they are sad and lonely, and at a loss what to do with themselves? Do they go to God; and, in fellowship with Him, find their cure? Why, to many, such a proposition would seem absurd; though they could not deny that Heaven might do more for them, in answer to prayer, than change of scene, than the society of friends, than all the beauties of the world could ever do, of themselves.

What physician dares to recommend to one who is weary and worn, and restless, and disgusted with life, religion and prayer, rather than travel and amusements? And yet, religion and prayer are the very things he is most in need of, to new-make him, and to beget new hopes and passions in his bosom, and to kindle his soul with fresh enthusiasms.

To people who do not know how they are to pass the time away, nor how to relieve the ennui that oppresses them, nor what can be done for them—they are so wretched—it might be recomended, that they should give some earnest attention to the care of the soul, and that, by prayer and heavenly communion, they should endeavor to lift themselves out of their deplorable condition, and rise to a newness of life, such as should make the world above, and the world below, wear new aspects, and all the ends of living become vividly real and true.

To the man worn down with cares, and over-worked, his physicians recommend absence, rest, travel, and gay society at the watering place. That, it may be, is not the worst advice in the world; for the watering place, whether on sea-shore, or by inland fountains, has its uses; although it is best for those who have real and physical diseases. Still the watering-place has its abuses; and in the course of years, it may be that it kills more than it cures; and it certainly makes havoc of many a one's morals.

But, to the over-worked and exhausted man of business, let us rather commend more moderation—let his cares and anxieties have a brief respite at home, each day—since if he goes from his home, they may increase rather than diminish. Let him, each day, take a half hour or more, for meditation and prayer; and in a single week he will find more benefit from this, than from all the springs and waters in the world; their benefits being usually born of the fancy.

It is a cooler head, a calmer heart, a more even temper, and a far better ordered appetite, that men and women want; and these they will sooner find at home than elsewhere; provided they first of all seek their help from God, live as in His smile, and do all things as in His view. In some efficient way they need to escape, awhile at least, the base and deadly atmosphere of the world, and draw their inspirations from the highest heaven.

Hon. Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton, Massachusetts, twenty-five years ago pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Troy, New York, but latterly much engaged in political matters, designs to re-enter the ministry.

Church Members in Vacation.

The season is approaching when many persons leave this city and other homes for a few weeks of rest and enjoyment at some pleasure haunt, either in the interior or along the coast. It happens that a good many church members observe this custom. And they are to be congratulated on the fortunate circumstances which enable them to make such a change. Health is often confirmed and waning energies recruited. We wish that it were in the power of every individual to take these yearly rests. Every overworked man or woman finds a vacation an actual necessity. Such cessation ought to be so improved that one shall return to work with a clear gain of physical, mental, and moral energy. Especially do ministers and professional men generally feel the need of this sort of recreation. No church ever loses anything by putting its ministers in the way of taking a vacation. Sometimes a mere change from one employment to another answers for a time. But generally, the change needed is of a more radical nature. There must be freedom from care and anxiety. We need new scenes and associations—to have the dull routine of business broken up—to hang up the harness which chafes and wearies us, and leave the load by the way-side. We shall pull it up the hill all the better at another time.

And furthermore, we would not judge of a Christian's liberty in the matters of relaxation and amusement. We would have him be as young as possible—to roll the whole dead weight off, which oppresses him; and to stretch his limbs and his fancy at the same time if he pleases. If he is not the most nominal, superficial Christian—the mere dead-wood of the church—he will know that there are some things even, which are lawful but which are not expedient. And that there are other things neither lawful nor expedient.

Now, at all these pleasure haunts there are the strongest temptations to sink every indication of Christian character utterly out of sight. There are fast horses, cards, wine, picnics, and all forms of Sunday desecration. Agreeable friends are not wanting to draw him away from all the tenable ground of discipleship. All that he does and fails to do in these respects, is observed by the local church—the handful of resident christians who are struggling against many adverse currents to advance the kingdom of Christ. They well know whether the law of Christ constraineth such; whether they are strict winter Christians in the metropolis and indifferent summer Christians in the country. A positive evil is often done to the local church by this withholding of a consistent example. The church expects all Christian countenance and influence. It has a right to it as the common property of Christ's family. But it often happens that church members who dare not if they would, walk otherwise than orderly with the church at home, forget this restraint when abroad. They do not consider how they disappoint and grieve those who expect better things; nor what opportunity they lose for doing good at these way-side places — by what unconscious influences they may commend the Gospel of Christ to the heedles throng. It is certain that a true disciple will hallow the Lord's Day, as well at a watering place as elsewhere; that if there be a local church in that place where a true Gospel is preached, he will unite with it in public worship, and will not escape under the poor subterfuge that it is not a church of his own denomination. In doing all this and much more, he makes no sacrifice. He can hardly do less and remain a loyal member of the household of faith.

How a Seminary was once Founded.

A good deal has been said of late as to the importance of educating young men for the ministry on this coast, and of establishing a seminary for the purpose. The impression of the writer is, that the project needs to take form in the mind and heart of some minister who will burn his ships and devote himself to it with a double portion of the Spirit and of zeal. It must be missionary in the person of its founder. It must be sustained by great singleness of faith and devotion. Born of a revival spirit and filled full of that spirit in the person of the man who undertakes it, it would have to create its own students and, to no small extent, the churches to whom these students should afterwards minister.

Without saying more at present, we give the following account of what Isaac Anderson did in Tennessee, as in some respects illustrative of what we think our case demands.

He commenced preaching in Washington, Tenn. He had scant support from his church. He labored, therefore, on his farm. But he extended his missionary tour far and wide. His reception and experiences were often very disheartening. The spiritual desolation was wide-spread. One strong desire took possession of his heart. "Oh, that I could get hundreds of young men to educate for the ministry." He wrote to the different missionary societies, but largely in vain. He was not discouraged; after much deliberation he resolved to open a school of the prophets himself. Five young men composed his first class at Maryville, where he at this time preached. He established a boarding house and became responsible for the supplies. Board was provided gratuitously for the needy. Few or none helped him at first, but he believed he was doing a needed work for his Master, and his Master rewarded his trust. Sometimes fifteen or twenty young men came on his hands and he knew not what to do for the morrow. He was forced to much self-denial. But help did come from unexpected quarters and at the very crisis of his needs.

So he labored on. One hundred students, at least, were thus educated and given to the ministry. Thousands, through their labors, have been brought into the christian fold.

We need a Theological Seminary; but our impression is that it needs to spring up from some such faith and sacrifice.

SACRAMENTO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Senate has discharged D. O. Mc Carthy from custody, and set the committee at work investigating the charges of corruption made by him; proposed an amendment to the State Constitution, providing that no person shall be entitled to vote unless he shall have paid a poll tax of not less than two, nor more than five dollars; refused to recede from its amendment to the Eight Hour law, suspending its operation till a similar law is in force in Massachusetts and New York; and granted the interest on two and a quarter millions of the bonds of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley, and the Western Pacific Railroads, for twenty years.

The House concurs in this last railroad project, thus giving us a stupendous railroad system, which will overrun the State, thread the vallies, scale the mountains, sweep across the plains, and penetrate all the streets and lanes of our cities, call at every man's door, every day in the year, for twenty years—in the shape of taxes, and transport all the people, free of charge, to the tax collector's office. It also passes an act for the removal of the pupils of the Marysville Reform School, to the Industrial School in San Francisco; attempts to define a legal inch of water among the miners; dissipates the embryonic new country, which was to be carved out of neighboring counties, with Folsom for its county seat; and is considering whether it shall vote the interest on another $750,000 in aid of the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad, from San José to San Diego.

Your correspondent takes this opportunity to confess that he is getting weary of the responsibility of giving any intelligent account of ducks' tracks—this way and that, back and forth, under water and in the mud. He does not presume to doubt they are all under an intelligible law, and tend in some grand and definite direction on the whole, and that there is as much harmony and purpose in them as in the movement of the spheres; but he is so unfortunate as to see little but a "muddle." There have been doubtless, great and worthy questions before the Legislature, and some of them have been manfully and faithfully met; but the number of little measures, local and even private bills, has been really astonishing, tearing the legislation of the session into shreds and tatters; and your correspondent shrinks from it in despair.

The great size of the State; the diversity of industrial interests within its borders; the novelty of some, and the experimental nature of others of them; and the necessity in a new world of doing everything from the beginning, and everything at once, have thrown a great temptation to special legislation upon an energetic and impatient people. But what is a necessity in the bebinning of a State may be an intolerable evil in its maturity. It would be better for California, at the present stage of her history, to adopt the policy of general legislation; and if, under the present arrangement of the relation of the counties and towns to the State, the local interests should not be sufficiently secured and promoted, then, devolve more power, a greater latitude of local and municipal authority on the counties and towns. If separate legislation must be had for the counties, by all means, leave it to the counties themselves, and not to the State Legislature. It is a question worthy of the consideration of our statesmen, if the legislation of the State is not too centralized, and if something would not be gained by a more generous distribution of authority in subordinate municipalities. We have the territory of an empire, and it has the diversity of a continent; and it is too much for our Legislature to look after all the local interests in detail.

SACRAMENTO, March 26th, 1866.

For the Pacific.

Cheering News from the East.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It will no doubt be a matter of interest to your readers, to know that I received on last Saturday the following telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Thomas Stinson, an elder in the church of which I am pastor—the Third United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

"PHILADELPHIA, March 24th, 1866.

"Our communion is to-morrow. We have an accession of fifty members. Glory to God."

Although, as you may well imagine, such intelligence could not but be exceedingly gratifying, under any circumstances, to a pastor's heart; yet I should not perhaps have thought of calling to it the attention of the Christian public, were it not that it affords some ground for the hope that we shall hear by the next steamer the gratifying intelligence that the interest, which has been felt in the Eastern States on the subject of religion, has been increasing. It is evident, from the numerous letters that I have lately received, that the United Presbyterian churches are, in some sections, enjoying a precious season of refreshing.

The Rev. W. W. Barr wrote as follows, on the 14th of February:

"We are all exceedingly busy here. You have doubtless seen an account of the meetings for prayer which we are holding in our churches. They began with the week of prayer, and have been continued every evening since. This is the sixth week of prayer, and I know not when the meetings will have an end. No one seems disposed to suggest that they should come to a close. The people are, I think, more anxious for their continuance than the ministers. The members of your congregation are not less interested than the others. A large number attend every meeting. Old men and women walked from the neighborhood of your church, on Sabbath evening, to Mr. Hanna's Church, to attend the meeting. The interest, I may say, is intense, and appears to be increasing. Some, we know, have come to Christ; others who had backslidden, are reclaimed; and many have been refreshed. It is evident in the remarks made and especially in the prayers offered, that we are revived. Whereunto this will grow, I do not know. I trust we will have a much fuller outpouring of the Spirit than we have yet enjoyed. I wish you were here, my dear brother, to enjoy these meetings, and to mingle your prayers and remarks with ours. Perhaps you are enjoying quite as much where you are."

Mr. Thomas Stinson wrote as follows, on the 27th of February:

"It is now almost eleven o'clock. I have just returned from a meeting held in the Fifth (U. P.) Church. Just think of it—a meeting every night for eight weeks! And such meetings! The house filled every evening! And the prayers such as I have never listened to before. To-night there were several requests for prayer. This is quite common at our meetings, and we have the evidence of answers to our prayers in many instances. O, surely, the Spirit of God is at work among us! God's own children are being revived, and sinners are being converted to Him. Mr. Barr read a letter, last evening, from Rev. A. G. Wallace, stating that in one of our churches, near Pittsburg, seventy-five had been converted and made a public profession of their faith."

The above will serve as specimens of several letters that have lately been received by me, showing the interest which is manfesting itself in the ten United Presbyterian congregations of Philadelphia. I doubt not that a similar interest is felt in the other Evangelical churches of the city.

Let us, Messrs. Editors, while we gratefully rejoice in what the Lord is doing in the East, earnestly plead with Him to revive His work here. O, that He may say—"Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon those slain, that they may live." J. T. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27th, 1866.

Noteworthy Papers.—II.

According to the commonly accepted dates, the four Gospels, written by the men whose names they bear, were composed during the first century of the christian era. The two first must have been written before the destruction of Jerusalem, that is, before the year 70. The third could not have been given forth much later than the year 63, the date of St. Paul's arrival at Rome, and not earlier than the year 50. The fourth must have been issued before St. John's latest days of extreme weakness, that is, not later than the year 85. The church holds that the Gospels saw the light between, say, the fortieth and the eighty-fifth year of our Lord.

THE MODERN ISSUE WITH THE GOSPELS STATED.

It is conceded by the men, who are anxious to make out a later date, that the four Gospels were all in existence and authority, as early as the year 150. But an attempt is made to show that they were issued, the fourth, perhaps as late as 140, and the others ten, twenty, or thirty years before. Of course, composed then, they were composed by other persons, who forged the names which the Gospels now bear. Indeed it is a part of the theory that they are forged for a doctrinal purpose.

Here then is the issue. The evangelical writers are put out of the century to which their records relate, and forward into the next century, for the purpose of disproving their authority as biographers and historians. Is there any warrant for such an arbitrary procedure?

Of course, for the sake of argument, we must put our feet down on what is held by the objectors to be the first solid historical ground. Take then, for convenience, the year 166. The adversaries would admit us to take an earlier date. One hundred and sixty-six years have gone by since the reputed birth of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is conceded that the Gospels are now in existence and are read in the churches of the Christians. They are quoted as authority by the teachers of the church. It is conceded that in this interval of time, Christians have become very numerous through the whole Roman Empire. They have passed through several martyrdoms for their faith in the facts which the Gospels set forth. The question is, did their faith rest upon stories largely manufactured for a purpose, and manufactured too within ten or thirty years?

It should be remembered that the period spoken of is a genuinely and vividly historical period. We know the dates and acts of such Emperors, as Augustus, Vesparsian, and Trajan; we have this last year had published in the United States, the works of another Emperor, Aurelius Antoninus, who at the particular point designated, held the Roman sceptre. The locality, too, in which the events recorded in the sacred writings occurred, is clearly historical. Nobody disputes the accounts of the destruction of Jerusalem; but this took place in the year 70, while the apostles and their first converts were in their strong manhood. All critics admit also, that the writings are true to the topography and manners of the Jewish people. Emphatically, it is to be said, "this thing was not done in a corner," but upon the high levels of open history.

We stand then in this year 166 and look about us. It is as if we of to day were questioning, the genuineness of works which were written between 1740 and 1785; as if we were trying to make out that Benjamin Franklin's autobiography was composed by some unknown person so late as 1830; or that John Wesley's principal works were finished in the last half of the century, which has elapsed since the beginning of American Methodism. True, we may not claim that one has as much evidence to make out these modern supposed forgeries as one has those ancient ones. Certainly, the evidence against the supposition of John Wesley's works having been written after the movement to which they gave so large impulse, is more abundant and exact, than the evidence against the supposition that John's Gospel was written fifty years after his death. But the illustration shows the nature of the issue, which lately is taken against Revelation. What we have now in hand, is to make clear that, in the year 166, it is allowed that the Gospels, just as we have them, were in existence and in universal use in the Christian churches; that those churches were widely spread through the Roman world; that a mass of Christian literature had arisen; that men and women were dying in attestation of their faith in the facts which these Gospels assert; and yet the effort is made to show that these writings had been forged and sprung on this entire christian community, without any remonstrance, and that only about thirty years before!

Men are now living who were born before Franklin died. Their fathers knew him and the facts of his life; so in the year 166, men were living who were born before or very soon after the death of John the apostle. It should seem then to be rather a bold undertaking to concede at so early a period, the existence of the Gospels, and then to show that during the lives of men then living, the greatest imposition that the world has seen, was perpetrated; perpetrated in the name of religion; fervently trusted in by these very men; coming down the track of seventeen hundred years, and just in proportion as it is trusted in, blessing the world! But we would not anticipate. The object of the present paper is simply to state how the question at issue is put. Whether it can be answered, as put, will presently appear.

MINES AND MINING.

Spring opens with cheering promises. Items of an encouraging character become more numerous in our interior exchanges. Washoe stocks are in better favor, and the famous old Comstock seems to be furnishing good reason why they should be. First quality ore is found in larger quantities at greater depths than ever. Dividends are rare yet, and debts are many and large, but faith holds out, because there is, in most cases, valuable property, in mills and hoisting works, to show for the debts incurred. Other districts in Nevada give promise of good things to come when sufficient investment of capital has opened the way. Even Humboldt, the very thought of which is bitterness itself to so many who once clambered round upon its desolate hillsides, refuses to own itself a humbug, and hopes yet to even lead the van in mining wealth when men shall learn to treat her right. We read of five tons of rock from the Monroe Series, in that district, yielding $2,500, by ordinary mill process; and are told that the rock grows even richer at a greater depth. The new Pahranagat country is attracting much attention. This lies on the south-eastern border of Nevada. We see that several of the notables of our sister State, including Governor Blaisdel and the Secretary of State, are on a prospecting tour in that region, under military escort. The lodes in Southern Idaho and in Lassen County in this State, seem almost to justify those earliest accounts concerning them, which from a habit of distrust, we took with many grains of allowance. If many more such lodes as the Comstock, the Poorman, and the Rising Star, get into full operation how long before silver will be as stones, as it was in Jerusalem in Solomon's day? Not to be wholly outdone, Placer county has at length produced her first silver-bar. We mentioned some months ago, the discovery of ore in that county. One of the ledges, the Pacific—on the top about a foot wide, at the depth of thirty-five feet—is five feet eight inches in width, and promises to hold out well.

The Auburn *Stars and Stripes* ventures the affirmation that "it only needs a well-directed and well-employed capital to render the mines in this section of Placer county, equal in reputation as they are in intrinsic value, to any in the world." Giving the editor credit for a well-rounded sentence and a praiseworthy enthusiasm, he will not blame us for suggesting that we adduce the statement as a good specimen of too many mining items in our mountain journals, than as exactly correspond with the truth.

We learn from the Dutch Flat *Ing.* that some very rich gold-bearing quartz ledges have been discovered in the eastern part of Placer county, between the American and Bear rivers.

In El Dorado, Mariposa, Tulare, Plumas, and Nevada, we have accounts of like discoveries—sometimes in the reopening of once abandoned ledges, sometimes from ledges reached for the first time. In the Cerro Rico vein, in Mariposa, they are finding very coarse gold, and taking out pieces weighing two or three ounces each. One run from the Baptiste lode, in Tulare, yielded twenty-five hundred dollars, for thirty-five tons of ore....A run of eight hours, with twelve stamps, yielded five hundred dollars, on rock from the Plumas mine, in Plumas county. Indian Valley, where this ledge is located, from the reliability and richness of its quartz, seems likely soon to assume a very prominent position among the mining centers of our State....Interests in the Houston Hill Co. at Grass Valley, are now paying monthly dividends of one thousand dollars; and fifteen hundred dollars per month is expected shortly. The company have in their employ about one hundred men.

COPPER.—Lassen county claims to have the best copper mine in the State. It is called the Mount Ararat. A correspondent of the Oroville *Record*, says of it—"It is far superior to the Union ledge, at Copperopolis, both in richness of ore and ease of working. It is easily reduced in a common blacksmith forge, and freely yields sixty-five per cent. pure copper, by working process; and by acid assays made by Dr. H. T. Lee, it yields from sixty-nine to seventy per cent. The new smelting works at Genessee are now in full blast, turning out beautiful bars of pure copper, with only one process. The works are built and run by an experienced man from Europe, and are a complete success, and give new life to the copper interests up here.

REMOVAL.—The old established hardware house of L. B. Benchley & Co., heretofore doing business on Battery Street, finding their quarters too small for their increasing business, not long since, purchased a lot on Front Street near Market, whereon they have erected one of the most substantial and commodious stores in the city. They have just vacated the old store, and removed to the new one, where their friends will find them with greatly increased facilities for supplying every want in the hardware line. They have now a place for everything, and everything in place. A walk through the spacious rooms, from the the basement to the third story, will give one a good idea of what is required to make up a complete stock of goods in their line.

We rejoice in the prosperity and good fortune which has attended this house. It is a fitting return for years of honorable toil and undeviating integrity. Mr. Benchly the leading member of the firm, is not only widely known in business circles, both in and out of the city, but has long been recognized as one of the most useful and active layman on this coast. Every good cause has found in him a helper. We rejoice the more that men thus disposed to live not alone for self, have basket and store, and those of the largest kind, well-filled.

For the Pacific.

Hymn of Gratitude.

Thank God for the joyful morn,
Thank God for the hopeful day,
And for the nameless blessings found,
Scattered along life's way.

From every leafy shade,
Sweet songs of praise arise,
Ten thousand little flowers exhale
Their incense to the skies.

The towering hills rejoice,
In vernal robes arrayed,
And smiling, greet the rising sun
With all their charms displayed.

All nature shows the prints
Where angel feet have trod,
And hill and plain, and leafy grove
Reflect the smile of God.

SAM'L BOOTH.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

We stated some time since that it was intended to organize a new Unitarian Society in this city. A correspondent of the *Register*, of Boston, writes: "The rumor which has reverberated to these shores, that a call has been already given, is entirely without foundation. The time is not yet. The association is not large enough to be divided without weakening. There is need of centralization and concentration, rather than scattered or sporadic effort." It is stated in the same communication that the Sunday State collections in the present church, average $6,300 in currency, that is, over $75 in gold, each Sunday.

— The right hand of fellowship has been given to 20 in the Baptist church, Stockton. ....Several have been converted in the Baptist church, Santa Cruz....Two were baptized at San Pablo....Rev. C. W. Bradbury says he must leave Virginia City ....The members added to the Petaluma Baptist church, lately, are 22.—*Evangel.*

MATTERS IN IDAHO.—The *P. C. Advocate* says that "Rev. Wm Roberts is at his post in Idaho City. His first location was at Boise City, where he spent two or three weeks preaching and visiting the people. Rev. Mr. Fackler, Episcopal, and Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Baptist, were on the ground holding regular services, and teaching Sunday schools. The church edifice at Idaho City, which had been so embarrassed with debt, as to change owners two or three times, is now in the hands of brother Roberts. Ruby City is supplied with preaching by a local minister of our church. When spring opens, brother Roberts will visit the Owyhee mines and other populous places and, as far as possible plant churches."... Eleven persons united with the church during the meeting held by brother Roe on the mountain near Portland.

— The *Advocate* relates the following financial success of one of its ministers: "Rev. J. L. Trefren, of the Nevada Conference, is about to return to Austin, Nevada, his designated field of missionary labor, having been successful in disposing of over thirty silver mines, and thereby secured $50,000 for the erection of a Methodist church in Austin. He expects to sail with his family from New York, on the 21st inst. It is understood by the miners in Nevada, that they are real donors of the $50,000 for the church enterprise, and not the purchasers of the mines, the former having donated more than $50,000 in the reduction of the price at which the mines were put upon the market."

— Rev. L. Smith, Honolulu, will leave New York for the islands in this, or early in next month.

DEDICATION OF THE SYNAGOGUE EMMANU EL.—The Israelites of this city have just completed the largest and finest synagogue on this continent. The structure has cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We gather a few statistics from the papers. "The edifice is a parallelogram, located on a lot sixty-eight feet nine inches front, by 158 feet in depth, the building being being 120 feet by 73, located 23 feet from the street. It is built on solid ground, on the side of the lower portion of California Street hill, faces the valley and hills of the southern and southwestern portions of the city. Its two lofty towers, with bulbous-shaped domes, 20 feet square to the parapet wall, and octagon upwards, surrounded by detached pinacles and and flying buttresses, 176 feet in hight, are well known, being easily distinguished from almost every portion of the city. Between the towers are the lower and main entrances, above which is a stained glass window 30 by 16 feet. From the north-west and north-east towers flights of massive granite steps, twelve feet wide, spanning over the lower entrance, give access to the synagogue. The organ was built by Mayer, at Hayes, Valley, in this city, and is the largest made in the State, being, in fact, three instruments in one—the great, the swell, and choir organ. It is performed on different from ordinarily, the organist facing the congregation, and not the organ, the connection being made by rods beneath the choir floor."

We can not endorse all that the newspapers say in praise of this edifice. It is solid, grand, and imposing; but it is not a faultless structure, either in style or proportion. It is noticeably, too narrow in front, for the height. The "bulbous domes" add nothing to the beauty of the building; and some day will be taken down.

The interior is better than the exterior, and presents no serious defects or failures; though the green carpets are not in harmony with the red plush of the upholstering. The general effect is enchanting, and we have rarely seen a room for worship, in the gorgeous style, that we liked better. We love to have an organ high up, and this one is so; and a very beautiful one it is, being a sweet and strong instrument. (The organ of the Unitarian Church, by the same builder, is as badly located as it can be.)

We were at the dedication, Friday afternoon, March 23d, and return our thanks for the ticket that admitted us. The arrangements for the day were excellent; the building being filled, but not over crowded. The ceremonies were impressive, and a part of them sublime and touching. The music was, perhaps, a little boisterous at times, and too protracted. The Rabbi, reader, and cantator, rendered his parts remarkably well. The Rabbi, Dr. Henry, was present, in the seat of honor, but took no part in the services. Dr. Cohn, the Rabbi of the congregation offered the prayer of dedication, and preached the sermon; the discourse was able, long, and much of it excellent and true; but we should take exceptions to some portions of it. The procession of girls, boys, and men, during the exercises, was beautiful and well conducted. We left the edifice in a reflective mood, thrilled, excited, inspired, and yet not quite satisfied, and a little sad.

—An Ecclesiastical Council of Congregational churches convened in the Green Street Church in this city, 27th inst. Rev. J. A. Benton was Moderator, and Rev. J. H. Warren, Scribe. The examination of the candidate for installation, Rev. E. C. Bissell, was continued about two hours, and was well sustained. The comely house was well filled with people, in the evening; and the following parts, commendably successful in not overlapping each other, and all of a high order of merit, were performed. Reading of the Scriptures, Rev. W. C. Bartlett; Introductory Prayer, Rev. B. N. Seymour; Sermon, from the passage: "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men," by Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., exceedingly felicitious and impressive; Installing Prayer, Rev. Geo. Mooar; Charge to Pastor, Rev. J. A. Benton; Address to People, Rev. E. G. Beckwith; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. W. C. Pond; Benediction, by the Pastor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, will hold its regular monthly meeting next Thursday evening (April 5th) at the First Congregational Church; every friend of Sabbath schools in this city, has a most cordial invitation to be present.

—.W. C. Mosher has not taken charge of the Presbyterian Church in Sonora. We were misinformed. He had accepted an invitation to supply the Presbyterian Church in Placerville, for "six months," during the absence of Rev. C. C. Wallace, and expects to enter in his labors there, the first Sunday in April.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

THE NEW CHURCHES.—The church in Washington has secured the most eligible site in the city, it is said. The plan for a building contemplates seats for 1,500, at a cost of $50,000. The Vine street church, Cincinnati, has given to it a valuable communion service....The new church in New York city will be organized with seventy-two members. It can secure a church property worth $40,000, with help from other churches, to the amount of $12,000. A church was organized at Big Spring, Wis., January 1st, of nine members.

REVIVALS.—A very extensive religious awakening at Dowagiac, Mich....Many hopeful conversions in Romeo....Great religious interest in Castleton Seminary, Vt....Thirty, or more have indulged hope in the academy at Denmark, Iowa....About the same number in Wheaton College....Greater interest than for many years, is felt among the churches of the Puritan Association, O.; at Twinsburg, there have been forty conversions....Fifty-three converts have lately been added to the First church in Walton, New York, since the year began....At Newburyport, Massachusetts, extra religious meetings are being held in several of the churches, and not far from fifty persons have made a profession of their faith.

Presbyterian.

NEW CHURCH.—A New School Church of twenty members, organized, Jan. 20, at Alma and St. Louis, Mich....A mission church in Charleston, S. C. in charge of Rev. Ennals, once of Mendi mission, connects itself with the Newark, (N. J.) Presbytery.

REVIVALS.—At Makato and Belle Plain, Minn....Thirty-nine joined the church in Sunville, Penn....Forty-one the O. S. church, in Tieffin, O, twenty two in Still Fork and Menina, thirty in West Middlesex and Unity, Pa....Over fifty inquirers in the Forks of Wheeling church, Pa....A revival is in progress at Verona, N. J., at Baldwinsville, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Salem....Thirty-five have begun the new life in Sand Lake, N. Y....Sixty-six persons were added to the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on Sabbath, the 11th of February....A revival in Canon City, Colorado. A Presbyterian correspondent writes: "We are very much in need of a Presbyterian preacher here; we hope soon to organize a church, and there would, I think, about fifteen or twenty unite with the church immediately."

— 383 persons have been received to the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, during Mr. Robinson's six years' pastorate, 114 by profession. Mr. R. has gone to Europe. His generous people, supply his pulpit during his absence, besides contributing over $7000 for the expenses of his journey.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

GOLD AND SILVER FISH.—Many of our citizens have been to much expense in the purchase of gold and silver fish, and fixtures for their keeping. Many have been unable to keep them, the fish becoming sick and dying. As to their proper treatment, we find the following going the rounds: The idea prevails among some people that these fish need no aliment. This notion has been adopted because they will subsist for a long time without any apparent food, if the water is kept pure by frequent changes. They may seem to eat nothing, yet the animalculæ in the water furnishes them with considerable nourishment. When small crumbs of bread are thrown to them, they appear to devour them with great eagerness. This, alone is sufficient to confute the idea that they flourish best with a kind of jejune diet. When fed with bread, the crumbs should be cast into the water with a very sparing hand, for otherwise, the bread may turn sour and corrupt the fluid. But these fish are not more partial to bread than they are to the water-plant bearing the scientific name, *Lemna*. When the fish moves with the greatest rapidity, it simply employs its strong muscular tail as a propelling power. We derive benefit as well as gratify a desire for the beautiful, by observing fish in a glass bowl. We are enabled to study them closely, and thus learn many interesting facts in relation to their forms and habits.—*Appeal.*

— "J. L. O." communicates the following to the *Bulletin*: "Under the heading of 'Death by Presentiment,' the public are reading in the California papers a very feeling account of the death of a young lady in Marysville, of which she had a presentiment and called a friend to pass the day with her which was to be her last. At evening she died, with no illness whatever. In the *Bulletin* of February 25, 1861, I endeavored to call public attention to these supposed coincidences, and to protest against popular opinion. They are not coincidences at all, but are the result of an improper train of thought, which, in certain susceptible persons, leads to death, and often has produced it instantly. I explained the nature of it and the manner of its discovery. I advise actors and clergymen to be acquainted with this interesting fact, as it may be to them of considerable moment."

— A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced in this city on Tuesday night.—*San Jose Mercury.*

— Samuel H. Parker, a prominent and well known citizen, died very suddenly at the Lick House on Monday, March 12th, of heart disease.

— D. O. McCarthy has been released from his imprisonment at the hands of the State Senate. Now we may expect to see the fur fly.

— Some Chinamen lately bought a lot of old tailings about San Andreas, and on working them one day, took out a piece of gold which weighed $150.

— The Idaho *Statesman* reports the Upper Columbia River open to navigation on the first of March, the steamer *Tenino* making the first trip of the season.

— The *Union* has entered upon its thirty-first volume. There is no use wasting ink over compliments due its enterprising publishers.

— The *Scientific Press* says the rain-fall in this city from September 1st, 1865, to March 1st, 1866, has been 19.49 inches. The fall in Nevada for the same period was about 39.92 inches. This is about the usual proportion of rain between the sea-coast at this city, and the middle western slope of the Sierra Nevadas.

— An amenoment to the internal revenue law provides that, "All returns must declare whether the rates and values are in coin or in legal tender or in currency. If in coin, the Assessor must reduce the same to currency, according to his estimate of value at the time and place the return is receivable." This will do away with the practice in this State, of making returns on a gold basis, and paying the taxes thereon in greenbacks.

— The *Pajaro Times* learns that a young girl named Annette Robinson, aged sixteen years, daughter of John Robinson, lately of Pajaro, but now residing about twenty miles beyond Monterey, committed suicide last Thursday week by taking strychnine. The sad event is attributed to slander.

— The prospect is now very promising for an abundant harvest in this Valley the coming season. In fact, much of the growing grain is so far advanced that it would mature without any additional rain.—*S. J. Mercury.*

— A correspondent of the Visalia *Delta* calls particular attention to the pleasing fact, and one which speaks volumes for the people of Tulare, that while in 1860 there were only five schools in the county, in 1865 there were *fifty*, and increasing in numbers. Those schools are well attended, and a general anxiety is manifested in the great cause of education.

— Fifty hands are now employed in the construction of a new hotel at Saratoga in this county. The house will be ready for the accommodation of guests by the first of May.—*S. J. Mercury.*

— The Assembly has adopted a concurrent resolution earnestly requesting the General Government to award to the soldiers of the Union, who served and were discharged in Arizona, the sum of $300 each, as payment for their actual expenses in returning to their homes and places of enlistment.

— The Oroville *Union* says the workmen are busily employed upon the new flouring mills. A cellar is being sunk in the rear of the building, for the engine-room, and a huge pile of very fair pay-dirt dumped in the street. The proprietors should have this conveyed to sluices and washed, and thereby save the expense of excavation. A few ounces thus saved should not be sneezed at.

— Herr Dr. Julius von Fiechweiler, an eccentric German physician, recently died, leaving in his will what he considered a secret for increasing the years of our life. His own age was 109, and he attributed it to the fact that he always slept with his head to the north, and the rest of his body as nearly as possible in a meridianal position. By this means, he thought, the iron in his body became magnetized, and thus increased the energy of the vital principle.

— Gov. Low has vetoed the bill granting permission to Arch-Bishop Alemany to sell the lot on Sutter Street to the Mercantile Library Association.

— Caduc, of this city, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, is now building at Stockton, the largest steamboat ever constructed on this coast, out of San Francisco. It is to be one hundred and sixty feet long, with thirty feet breadth of beam, and will be completed in ninety days. Owing to rules established by an association of mechanics in that city favorable to the eight-hour law, it is claimed that a steamboat can be built at an expense of several thousand dollars less in Stockton than in this city

— J. S. Lomax placed in our hands yesterday, two fine specimens of sulphur, which were brought by M. M. Bryant from Clear Lake. One of the specimens was crystallized, and both of them burnt freely on applying to a flame. They appeared to be remarkably pure, and afford another instance of the remarkable resources of this State. So says the Sacramento *Union.*

— At a meeting of the citizens of Havilah, Tulare county, held pursuant to public notice, on the evening of March 15th, for the purpose of instructing our Senator and Representative in regard to the creation of a new county, in accordance with the prayer of the petition forwarded for that purpose, Dr. W. B. Selly was called to the chair, and W. S. Kennedy was chosen Secretary.

— Speaking of a mining claim near Placerville, where $20 was taken out of one pan of dirt, and forty car loads yielded $500, the Placerville *Recorder* says: "We would'nt have this report circulated out of this immediate neighborhood, for if it should be heard of in Idaho, Montana and New Granada, it would bring hither a class of persons from those regions who would feel as badly disappointed when they got here, as some of our citizens, who are preparing to emigrate, will feel when they reach their respective lands of promise.

— The bodies of Benj. W. Ballou and Thomas Peasley, two men who were shot in broils in Nevada—the first on the 2d of February, and the last on the 3d of March—have arrived in San Francisco and been buried in Lone Mountain.

— The editor of the Carson *Appeal*, H. R. Mighels, left his paper lately for a few days recreation, and upon his return found that a Johnson conservative had imposed upon the foreman, several articles in direct opposition to the radical course of the journal. The editor of the *Appeal* says he has been "Phœnixed," and the affair shall not happen again.

— The Stockton *Independent* says: "A San Francisco correspondent of the Marysville *Appeal* says, Frank Hereford has gone east, it is said, to get the place made vacant by the death of F. M. Haight—the United States District Judgeship." The *Appeal* correspondent thinks he will not get it, but we think he will. First, because he is a Democrat; second, because he was a Secessionist; third, because he is a chiv.; fourth, because he is a nephew of that old rebel Foote; and fifth, because he is the friend and relative of Stewart, of Nevada, whose servility to the President has been rewarded by a ruling place in the Presidential councils as to appointments for the Pacific States. Hereford's chance is excellent.

— The interest proposed to be paid by the State for twenty years, in aid of the construction of the Western Pacific Railroad, and the Sacramento Valley and Placerville Railroad, will amount to nearly $3,000,000. How do the people of the State like this?

— The bill adding a slice of Santa Cruz county to San Mateo county, has been killed.

Telegraphic.

Reports from all parts of Canada, and along our border represent St. Patrick's day as having passed off without disturbance, and the Canadians breathe freer. Nevertheless they propose to keep the volunteers under arms some time longer, and even organize a home guard for a reserve corps of the present military establishment, at an expense estimated at $50,000. A Montreal despatch says the excitement among bank depositors, last week, nearly exhausted the bank funds, and would have crippled them but for Government aid. Depositors living fifty miles distant, came in haste to draw their little balances.

— The freight depot of the New York Central Railroad, and the elevator adjoining it, were burned lately; estimated loss, $10,000,000. The elevator contained 400,000 bushels of grain. The fire was caused by a careless watchman.

— The London press, generally, speak approvingly of President Johnson's 22d of February speech.

— A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, thus speaks of the new Mexican Loan: "The project should be thoroughly understood, as it will doubtless be reported back favorably by the Committee, and pass the House." The correspondent adds that these bonds to the amount of $50,000,000, have already been paid. They have a nominal value in the market, having been sold in gross for $5,000,000, to a wealthy combination now bent on carrying a resolution of guaranty through Congress in order to secure the magnificent results that must ensue.

— Laflin, of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, in a report on printing the Patent Office Report, made an exposé of the amount of paper used by the Government, calculated to open the eyes of the public. He says it uses one-thirteenth of all the printing paper used in the United States, and that the expenditure for printing, is one-twelfth of the cost of all printing done in the United States. In fact, the Government is the greatest publishing house in the world, and when it goes into the paper market to buy, it affects the whole paper trade.

— The President has signed the joint resolution giving $10,000 to the reconstruction committee for their expenses; also, the bill denying American registers to vessels which sailed under a foreign flag during the rebellion.

— Teasurer Spinner has published a letter maintaining the correctness of Controller Clark's statements regarding Government funds on hand.

— The St. Louis *Republican* has particulars of a terrible tragedy in the Overland coach bound east, between Alkali and Cottonwood stations, during the night of Tuesday, March 13th. It appears that a man named Henschild, a fugitive desperado from Montana, alarmed lest one of his fellow-passengers, W. W. Barlow, from Denver, Deputy United States Marshal, was preparing to arrest him, attempted to murder the whole party while sleeping. One passenger was killed and two wounded, before the situation was fully understood, when Barlow shot Henschild and ended the tragedy.

— The bill for an annual inspection of Indian affairs, which passed the Senate very lately, gives the Indians legal protection, by conferring upon Indian Agents powers of magistrates, and making Indians competent witnesses before them and the United States Courts. Heretofore, an agent has had power to appoint traders, and could thus force the Indians to trade with whom he pleased. By the bill, any one of good character can trade by giving bonds.

— The special mail service from Susansville, California, to Boise city, has been contracted for by L. T. Williamson, of San Francisco, at $30,000, per annum. The weekly mail from Boise city to Humboldt city, Nevada, by Albert P. L. Eckery, at $290,000. The San Jose Railroad Company will apply for lands and bonds along their road, claiming as a part of the Pacific Railroad, under assignment from the Central Pacific road to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, ratified by Act of Congress last summer.

Miscellaneous.

The revenue received from the lately rebellious States from April, 1865, to the first day of this month, amounts to nearly $29,000,000, principally derived from abandoned lands, and internal revenue. Louisiana has paid over $8,000,000 of this, while from Virginia less than $1,000,000 has been received.

— Mr. Peabody, the great American banker, has increased his previous munificent donation for the London poor, by another hundred thousand pounds, making a total of a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

— Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature have passed resolutions disapproving the President's veto by a vote, in the House, of 77 to 25; in the Senate, 21 to 5.

— The St. Louis *Republican* says, that within a few days, a single transportation company in that city, has made engagements of freight to the extent of three millions of pounds for Montana Territory alone.

— A rich and generous man at Salem, Mass., invited all his children to dinner the other day, and each of his sons and daughters, and sons and daughters-in-law, found a check for $5,000 when the plates were turned. The grandchildren were remembered also, and the presents which he made, amounted to about $40,000.

— The Baptists in New England are making efforts to raise $300,000, for the endowment of Brown University at Providence.

— Gen. Canby has issued an order giving colored congregations in Louisiana, complete and absolute control over church property in their possession, and trustees of such property, appointed under laws of Louisiana, which forbade slaves to hold property, are required to turn the same over to trustees elected by the colored congregations. Anything in the laws of the State of Louisiana prohibiting the incorporation of societies of colored persons for scientific or religious purposes, is declared inoperative and void.

—They are turning members out of the non-prelatical churches in Ohio, for having voted for Vallandigham.

— A few days ago, a highly respected Friend was disowned by the monthly meeting of New York for having a piano in his house.

— The Congress and Empire Springs company, of Saratoga have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on their capital of $1,000,000. They use up 12,500 gross of bottles annually, and will soon erect a bottle factory of their own.

— A distinguished lady of title has sent a communication to the French academy announcing the discovery of the cause of cholera to be a microscopic insect. The savans laughed at the idea at first, but after hearing her essay, ordered an investigation.

— Thurlow Weed, for thirty-five years a resident of Albany, has just sold his house in that city for $12,000, and bought a fine mansion of Mr. Blatchford on Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue, New York, for $50,000. He will reside hereafter in the metropolis.

— The Registry Bill before the West Virginia Legislature, disfranchising all who aided or abetted the rebellion, has passed the House of Delegates—yeas, 38, nays 6.

— A bill has been reported by a joint select committee of the Tennessee Legislature, which excludes all rebels of every grade, from the ballot-box, and is likely to pass the House with a few modifications.

— The American missionary association is devoting itself with great energy to the work of educating and evangelization at the South. Its receipts now are larger than they have ever been before. For the week ending February 10th, it received in money, $6,168, besides forty-nine barrels and sixteen boxes of clothing.

— The negro troops of Georgia have been making some trouble, doubtless pushed to it by the whites, and a committee has been appointed to go to Washington, and request the withdrawal of the troops from the State.

— During December, rations were issued in the Southern States to 2,375 refugees, and 39,689 freedmen; total number issued up to January, 65,966 to refugees, and 434,768 to freedmen.

— Gen. R. Clay Crawford, the Bagdad filibuster, has escaped from the fort at New Orleans, where he was confined by our Government, and he will be careful not to be caught again.

— Edward Davidson, supervisor and collector at Jacksonville, Morgan county, Ill., was arrested on a California steamer at New York, Wednesday, for running off with $7,000 of the public money. Four thousand dollars of the money was secured, and the dishonest official taken back to Illinois for trial.

MARRIED.

In this city, March 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, Charles R. Hall to Julia Griswold.

In this city, March 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Stone, Woodbury Knight, of Virginia City, (Nev.) to Beatrice Weed, of San Francisco.

In this city, March 25th, by the Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, Wm. B. Ludlow, to Mary J., adopted daughter of Mrs. M. M. Griswold.

In Sacramento, March 15th, George Crum to Kittie Glenn.

In Millerton, Fresno County, Feb. 22d, Hiram McDonald to Sarah J. Williams.

At Vallejo, March 10th, R. W. Willing to A. M. Roche.

In this city, March 20th, by James C. Pennie, Justice of the Peace, William Mund to Emily Basham, both of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, March 19th, Charles J. Robinson to Marian A. . unn.

In Visalia, March 11th, Thomas Brown to Rachel C. Glass.

In Visalia, March 11th, Richard C. Glass to Fanny Spear.

In this city, March 21st, by Rev. Henry A. Sawtelle. William O. Breyfogle to Rebecca P. Croskey, both of San Francisco.

In San Jose, March 22d, by Judge Thomas, George W. Zimmer, of that place, to Elizabeth Faulhaber, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, March 22d, Howard F. Hastings to Emma Cunningham.

In Washington, Yolo County, March 21st, Wm. B. Parker to Maggie C. Simpson.

In this city, March 15th, by Rev. Dr. Peck, J. P. Morgan to Mrs. Mary A. Wilson.

In Sacramento, March 18th, Wm. D. Mayhew to Mrs. Julia A. Gotcher

DIED.

In this city, March 18th, Robert Bailey, aged 22 years, a native of Jamaica.

In this city, March 21st, Anne Denny, aged 46 years, wife of Wm. S. Denny.

In this city, March 26th, of wounds received in his own house in La Noria, (Mexico) from French Lancers, Col. J. P. Gamboa, aged 26 years.

In this city, March 24th, Willie, youngest son of G. W. and Mary M. Beaver, aged 2 years 2 months and 15 days.

In this city, March 24th, Mrs. C. T. Everding, a native of Hanover, Germany, in her 70th year.

In this city, March 23d, Wm. Mitchell, son of Wm. and Murray, aged 5 years 4 months.

In this city, March 24th, Mrs. Maria Lacey, a native of St. Catherines, Canada West, aged 53 years.

In this city, March 25th, May Eveline, only child of John F. and the late Alice Bixbee, aged 10 months and 14 days.

In this city, March 18th, at City and County Hospital, John Diamond, aged 29 years, a native of N. Y.

In this city, March 24th, at City and County Hospital, James Baldwin, a native of New Hampshire, aged 57 years.

In Sacramento, March 12th, Adam Cunningham, aged 36 years.

In Susansville, Lassen county, Feb. 26th, Mary, wife of Samuel Stitson, aged 36 years.

In Bidwell township, Butte county, March 8th, Albert A Hubbard, aged 25 years.

In Virginia City, March 20th, Samuel Hutchinson, aged 43 years.

In Copperopolis, March 14th, John Ward, aged 35 years.

In Nevada, March 22d, James Marsellus, aged 25 years and 9 months.

In Nevada, March 23d, McIntire E. Putney, aged 45 years and 3 months.

In Hammonton, N. J., February 15th, Mandeville J. Shaw, aged 45 ears. He was the discoverer of Shaw's Flat, California.

In Woodland, Yolo county, March 13th, Willis C. Franklin, agod 28 years.

In Sacramento, March 18th, Joshua C. Bartlett, aged 36 years.

Situation Wanted.

A lady, who has had experience in teaching the branches of an English Education in Seminaries, Public Schools, and families, is desirous of obtaining a situation in either of these capacities. Address

ANNIE L. WHITE,
San Francisco.

mh29is1t

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, or COUGH LOZENGES, afford instant relief.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, **Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease** IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

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SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than any other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

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New Advertisements.

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The well known and celebrated

Ohio Reaper,

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STEEL CUTTER-BAR,

Can be changed from a REAPER TO A MOWER in 10 minutes; cuts 6 and 6½ feet swath, within one inch or two feet from the ground; will cut 18 to 20 acres per day. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on SIDE HILLS, where *other Machines will not.* They are easier to get the grain off than any other Machine, leaving it out of the way of the Reaper. The

GIANT REAPER

cuts a SEVEN-FOOT SWATH; will cut 30 acres per day.

ALSO,

McCormick's 6-foot Reapers and Mowers.
Ball's Ohio Reapers and Mowers,
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Kerbey's Reapers and Mowers,
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Union and Bay State Mowers, etc.

ALSO,

Pitt's Improved Threshing Machines.

Russell's, Massillion, and Sweepstake,

30 to 36-inch Cylinders.

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Haines' Illinois Harvester (Header),
Wire Horse-Rakes, on Wheels;
Revolving " all sizes;
Portable Power Hay-Presses,

with a General Assortment of

Agricultural Goods,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

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JUST RECEIVED AT

SILVESTER'S NEW SEED STORE,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Between Battery and Front,

FRESH GRASS

—AND—

CLOVER SEEDS,

CONSISTING OF

Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy,
English Rye Grass, Red Top,
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Mixed Lawn Grass, Millet,
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10,000 lbs. New Crop

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PURE ALFALFA.

Also in constant receipt by every Steamer, FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT and FIELD SEEDS, of all varieties, which are offered at wholesale or retail, at lowest market rates. Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

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BRYANT & COOK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, Etc.,

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(Between Washington and Clay)

SAN FRANCISCO.

m22istf

OCCIDENTAL Insurance Company

SOUTHWEST CORNER

Montgomery and California Streets.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Capital Stock, $300,000.

Losses paid in United States Gold Coin.

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels and their Cargoes, while in port, on as reasonable terms as any FIRST-CLASS Company.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTIANSEN, President.
J. GRENEBAUM, Vice President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary. nov9-istf

North America

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

302 Montgomery St.

(Northeast corner of Pine street.)

The Most Liberal Company in the United States,

BECAUSE,

All its Policies are incontestible after seven years from any cause, Suicide, etc.

All Policies are Non-Forfeitable to the Full Amount Paid In!

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE

ALLOWED ON ALL RENEWAL PAYMENTS, AND THE POLICY HELD IN FULL FORCE.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

FOR TRAVELING TO AND FROM The Eastern States, Europe, Sandwich Islands, or on the Pacific Coast, Anywhere between Mazatlan and Russian Possessions.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

for Residing or Traveling in the Territories.

POLICIES ON THE ENDOWMENT PLAN are a SPECIALITY with this Company, by which a party will receive the full amount insured on attaining any specified age, and if death occurs sooner, the full amount will be paid to the legal heirs

POLICIES ISSUED ON EVERY PLAN USED BY OTHER COMPANIES AND ON MORE FAVORABLE TERMS.

J. A. EATON & CO.,

Managers of the Pacific Branch.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

CHAS. B. TOWLE, Solicitor.

mh8-istf

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

OUR IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

Fine Custom-Made Clothing,

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF

ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

BOTH OF MATERIAL AND FINISH.

A Large Assortment of

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets, etc.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

J. R. MEAD & CO.,

mh15tf Cor. Washington and Sansome Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in March, 1861.

Capital and Surplus..............$250,000.

ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST.,

In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento

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GEO. C. BOARDMAN, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.

P. McSHANE, Sec'y.
E. BIGELOW Agent. ja7

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Surplus.........$750,000
Deposit in San Francisco......... 75,000

Columbia Fire Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Surplus.........$500,000
Deposit in San Francisco......... 75,000

The above mentioned, well-known and responsible Companies having complied with the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and deposited with Messrs, DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO.,

$75,000 Each,

As additional security to Policy holders, will continue to Insure

BUILDINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
FURNITURE,

And other property in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms.

All Losses promptly paid in United States Gold Coin.

R. B. SWAIN & CO., Agents,
206 Front street, corner California.

sept21-istf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

San Francisco, Cal.

Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Cash Capital, $750,000.

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

Losses promptly and equitably Adjusted, AND PAID IN GOLD COIN.

CALEB T. FAY, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, Marine Director. an25-istf

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD........$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS..............$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865:
Fire..............$12,973,949
Marine.............. 484,408

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insures against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 (the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1866.

William Alvord,	L. B. Benchley,
Alex. Weill,	Moses Heller.
Abm. Seligman,	William Scholle,
Anson G. Stiles,	Louis McLane,
John G. Bray,	Oliver Eldridge,
A. Hayward,	A. B. Forbes,
D. W. C. Rice,	J. G. Kellogg,
C. Meyer,	G. W. Bell,
D. J. Oliver,	Chas. Mayne,
Alpheus Bull,	Lloyd Tevis,
W. C. Ralston,	T. L. Barker,
John Wightman,	James De Fremery,
L. Sachs,	William Sherman,
Frederick Billings,	John O. Earl,
S. M. Wilson,	Alfred Borel,
Morton Cheesman,	G. T. Lawton,
William Hooper,	E. L. Goldstein,
John B. Newton,	Moses Ellis,
Edward Martin,	P. L. Weaver,
D. O. Mills,	David Stern.

H. Haussmann.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—*ss.* On this nineteenth day of January, A.D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1866.

jan25-istf H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

Incorporated Feb. 23d, 1861.
Re-incorporated July 28th, 1864.
(UNDER THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

Marine and Fire Insurance.

—THE—

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital - - $200,000.

Office, 318 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CONTINUE TO ISSUE POLICIES AGAINST

MARINE RISKS

—ON—

Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, Commissions, and Profits.

Also, Against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

—ON—

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc.

In sums not exceeding $20,000 on any one Risk.

All Losses payable in U. S. Gold Coin.

ALBERT MILLER, Pres.
C. F. HOPKINS, Secy'. L. STEVENS, Vice Pres.

mh23-tf.

BIGELOW & BROTHER,

General Insurance Agents,

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Capital Represented, $15,000,000!

CALIFORNIA DEPOSIT, $525,000.

OFFICE:

N. W. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.... $3,400,000
Hartford Insurance Co. Hartford.............. 1,500,000
Security Insurance Co., N. Y.. 2,000,000
Phenix Insurance Co., N. Y.... 1 000,000
Arctic Insurance Co., N. Y.... 600,000
Washington Insurance Co..... 600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford.

☞ Policies issued on Freights, Cargoes and Treasure, to and from all parts of the World. Also, Voyage War Risks taken on Hulls. Particular Average covered on imperishable Merchandise.

Losses payable in United States Gold Coin.

BIGELOW & BRO.,

AGENTS,

N. W. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

[mh2-tf]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

To Purchasers of

FURNITURE

J. PEIRCE,

415, 417, 419,

CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO,

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Eastern Gold Cost!

Having much better facilities than any other house, parties about to purchase will find it greatly to their advantage to examine THIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

10,000 cases Goods packed suitable for home and distant markets, to which the attention of the TRADE IS INVITED.

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ROWLAND, WALKER & CO.

GROCERS,

505 Front Street, and 647 Clay Street,

Are offering a complete assortment of Groceries at Lowest rates. Quality guaranteed.

Goods delivered at any point within the city limits

mh9

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S

Through Line to New York,

Carrying the United States Mail

LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th, 19th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of the 19th, connects with the French Transatlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of the 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and steamer running to Guayaquil, touching at Tumaco, the port of the new mines, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

March 30th, CONSTITUTION, Capt. F. R. Baby, connecting with the HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. Gray.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

For Merchandise and Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.

mh1

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD SCALES



Of all Capacities and Dimensions.

ADJUSTED TO THE

UNITED STATES,

Chinese and Spanish Weight,

AND

WARRANTED CORRECT and DURABLE.

Over one hundred Modifications

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BY THE

ORIGINAL INVENTORS

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Manufacturers' Branch House on the Pacific Coast.

FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON,

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☞ Send for an Illustrated Catalogue.

feb8-is8m

Best Collections Instrumental Music.

FOR THE PIANOFORTE
Home Circle. 2 vls. each, Bds, $2 50; Cloth..$3 00

FOR THE ORGAN
Battiste's 50 Pieces, $3 50; Organ Gems...... 2 50

FOR THE FLUTE
One Hundred Operatic Airs.................. 75

FOR THE VIOLIN
Excelsior Collection, 75c. Pleyel's Duets.... 75

FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO
The Union Collection....................... 75

FOR FLUTE AND PIANO
Winner's Flute and Piano Duets............. 75

FOR ACCORDEON AND FLUTINA
Winner's Excelsior Collection.............. 75

FOR BRASS BANDS
Ditson's Band Music, on Cards, 48 Nos; pr No 1 00

FOR BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS
The New Germania. By Burditt............. 1 75

FOR CABINET ORGAN, MELODEON, HARP, GUITAR, VIOLONCELLO, CONCERTINA, DULCIMER, FIFE, DRUM, CLARINET, FLAGEOLET, BUGLE, CORNOPEAN, POST HORN, SAX HORN, AND CORNET, a good variety of Music will be found in Instruction Books for each instrument, published by us, a list a list of which will be sent on application.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

For sale by the Music dealers of San Francisco.

feb15-istf

RELIGIOUS, THEOLOGICAL,

AND

SABBATH-SCHOOL

BOOKS.

We desire to call the attention of Clergymen, and others interested in religious subjects to our

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

of all the

STANDARD

Religious & Theological Works

OF THE DAY,

To which we are adding, as fast as published, all the

NEW PUBLICATIONS

as issued from presses of the various Eastern publishers

OUR STOCK OF

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS

IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,

AND EMBRACES THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY;
AMERICAN S. S. UNION;
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL S. S. UNION;
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, New York;
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS; HENRY HOYT;
SHELDON & CO; RANDOLPH, and others.

—ALSO—

Question Books, Catechisms, School Cards, etc

To which we invite the attention of PASTORS, SUPERINTENDENTS and SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

We have on hand

A large and well selected Stock of

STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS,

in the various departments of Literature, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase LIBRARY BOOKS. We have also for sale, a complete assortment of all the SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS in use throughout the State; also GLOBES MAPS, SCHOOL CHARTS, SCHOOL RECORDS, DIARIES and BLANKS, SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS, CHURCH MUSIC BOOKS, etc., etc., etc.

All orders by mail promptly attended to, and filled at the lowest prices.

A. ROMAN & CO.

Booksellers, Publishers, and Importers,

417 and 419 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

mh1-is4m

Literary Notices.

RESCUED FROM EGYPT; by A. L. O. E. London, T. Nelson & Sons; pp. 392. For sale by A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

We are much pleased at the appearance of this book. Its contents consist of a short history of the life of Moses. This history was given by a country parson to his parishioners, in the form of ten very interesting lectures. This preacher was in the habit of gathering around him on two evenings in each week, in a certain part of each year, those of his acquaintances who would like to listen to his short discourses on the lives of prominent Bible characters. On the occasion of his delivering the above lectures a new family was introduced into his circle of listeners, whose members had previously thought but little of the Bible. But while this good man was telling of Moses, and how he rescued the children of God from Egypt, and telling it in such a way that his hearers could not fail to be impressed by it, this family had a new light thrown in upon them, and soon after, to use the expression of the title, the members composing it were "rescued from Egypt." These contents are arranged in a most attractive form, and we are sure that the book cannot fail to interest both old and young.

"A Discourse pronounced at the Dedication of the Union Chapel in Santiago, January 7th, 1866," by the Rev. David Trumbull.

The author of this discourse has been twenty years in Chile. He has fought a good fight for religion, liberty, and the freedom of worship. He has been successful to a large extent, and we hope he will live to see the constitution of Chile, and to count a hundred chapels instead of ten.

This discourse is *ad rem*; is good and sharp, and is not too long. We are glad it was sent to us. It is something to think of a press, from which come sermons in English, away down the other side of the equator.

We have ceased to import wheat, barley, and peaches from Chile, now we are beginning to receive sermons. We hope the crop is inexhaustible. We wish our brother and classmate joy.

Dr. Spring and Aaron Burr.

The elder Spring, father of Dr. Spring in the early part of his ministry, was a chaplain in the Continental army. He became acquainted with General Arnold and Colonel Burr. The latter he seems to have highly esteemed. He makes honorable mention of his courage, especially in connection with his attempt to rescue the body of Montgomery. In confirmation of this fact, we have the following pleasant reminiscence. The family were living in Beekman Street.

"My father and the Rev. Drs. Beecher and Taylor were our guests. Colonel Burr was a relative of my father, his companion in arms, and my father was anxious to see him. I told him that since his murder of Hamilton, Burr had lost caste, and that he had not better call on him. He yielded to my intimation; but the day before he left, he took me into the front parlor, and said, 'My son, *I must see Burr.* We went through the woods together; I stood by his side on the plains of Abraham, and when Montgomery fell. I have not seen him since, and *I must see him before I go.* The last time I saw him was after Montgomery had fallen, and little Burr, up to his knees in snow, was trying, in the face of the enemy, to bring off Montgomery's body. My son I must see him.' We called at his office in Nassau Street, but he was out, and did not return the call until toward evening. I will not speak of the particulars of that interview. It was a beautiful, yet a strange interview. Mrs. Spring and the two gentlemen just referred to, were present, and listened to many a tale of by gone days. Burr was no friend of Washington. Said he, 'You know, Dr. Spring, that Washington was a coward.' Dr. Beecher could hardly restrain himself. 'I wanted,' said he, 'to knock him down."

Surprised.

A fine looking man of noble physique, and clad in overcoat, gloves, and stout boots, was walking out the other day with his little three-year old daughter, a pale-faced child, with bare neck and arms, and morocco slippers.

A neighbor, meeting them, began to ask, with great apparent concern, after the father's health, adding,

"But I'm glad your little one does not inherit your feeble constitution."

"Feeble constitution!" exclaimed the astonished parent. "Why I was never sick a day in my life; while, as to my daughter, we fear she has her mother's consumptive tendencies."

"Indeed," replied his friend, with a sly twinkle of the eye, "you took such extra care to protect yourself from the cold, while she goes bare-necked and in pasteboard shoes, I inferred that it was you that inherited the mother's consumptive tendencies, and not she."

Youth.

While we are yet young, and the passions, powers, and feelings, in their full activity, create to us a world within, we cannot look upon the world without; all things then are good. When first we throw ourselves forth, and meet burs and briars on every side, which stick in our very hearts, and fair, tempting fruits, which turn to bitter ashes in the taste, then we exclaim, with impatience, all things are evil.

But at length comes the calm hour, when they who look beyond the superficies of things begin to discern their true bearing; when the perception of evils, or sorrow, or sin, brings also the perception of some opposite good, which awakens our indulgence; or the knowledge of the cause, which excites our pity.

☞ The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think — rather to improve our minds so as to make us think for ourselves, than to load the memory with thoughts of other men.

☞ A clergyman in Chicago, last Christmas morning, missed his stockings, and after a long search, found one on each horn of a new milch cow, which had been presented to him by his parishioners, and ornamented in this way to indicate that it was a Christmas gift.

☞ It is understood in Washington that Gen. Grant will visit Europe during the summer, and will probably be absent several months.

THE FARM.

Protecting Implements and Machinery.

It is safe to state that more tools and machinery are used up by rust and exposure to the weather, than by the actual wear and tear of use. Very few tools are thrown aside because they are *worn* out. Harrows are frequently left with the teeth in the ground all winter, and many people think because the teeth are iron, they are not injured. But the scale of rust that sometimes forms on harrow-teeth, destroys more iron during the winter, than is worn off by all the harrowing done in one year. The same is true of plows. How often do we see good plows standing in the furrow all winter! Water not only fills the cracks in the wood, but enters every joint, causing the grain of the timber to expand and then shrink in dry weather, and at length rot, before the plow is worn out, and the formation of a scale of rust on the iron where it comes in contact with the soil, rapidly uses up the iron parts, so that implements, not protected, go to destruction with astonishing rapidity, whether made of wood or metal. If the surface is well painted, water will still find its way into the joints, tenons will decay, and the wood about the mortises will rot in a few years. Wagon wheels that are allowed to stand in the storms and sunshine, even when well painted, rust out faster than they wear out. Water soaks into joints of the felloes and spokes, and between the tires and wood, rusting the iron and destroying the solidity of the structure. This is why wagon tires must be re-set so frequently. More iron will rust off sleigh shoes in one season, when they rest on the ground, even under shelter, than will wear off while running all winter in a snow track. The same is equally true of hoes, shovels, and many other tools. On a farm properly furnished with cellars and sheds, of course all implements should be kept under cover at all seasons. They ought to be off the ground, the wood-work, except the handles of tools, well painted, and the iron-work painted or protected by a single coating of boiled linseed oil. But the question may be asked, how may a farmer protect his implements and machinery, when he has not suitable buildings which can be appropriated to such a purpose. There are several ways in which it may be done very satisfactorily. The farmer on the prairies with no outbuildings or lumber to make them, can set two rows of posts in the ground, about sixteen feet apart, and saw off the tops square, about three or four feet high, pin a pole on each row of posts for plates, make rafters of poles, and pin them to the plates, and split out thin rails and pin them to the rafters about one foot apart, then cover the whole with straw two feet thick. The straw should be spread on very evenly, and after it has settled down and the surface is wet, raked lightly so as to turn all the straws on the surface down, to carry off the rain. The rafters should have about "one-third pitch." This will be sufficiently steep to carry off all the rain. By nailing or pinning thin rails, like collar beams, from one rafter to another, and making a straw floor, an excellent warm apartment may be made for fowls of any kind. Even geese and ducks will ascend to it, on an inclined plane. Such a frame may also be covered with fence boards, or saw-log slabs, and subserve an excellent purpose for protecting tools. If it should not carry off every drop of rain, it need not be denounced. It is the drying wind and sunshine, not rain alone, that injures implements.

TO TAKE WHITE MARKS FROM MAHOGANY.—If a white mark has been left on a mahogany table by carelessly sitting down on it a vessel of hot water, rub the place hard with a rag dipped in lamp-oil; and afterwards pour on a little cologne water, or a little alcohol, and rub it dry with a clean rag. The dish-marks left on a dining table, can, of course, be taken off in the same manner. If brandy is spilt on mahogany, and leaves a whitish mark, that mark can be removed by rubbing it hard with a rag dipped in more brandy. Try it.

FRUIT TREE SEEDS.—Tree seeds that have pulp should be washed at once on gathering, and dried in the shade gradually. Pulpless seeds should be dried gradually also. Sun-dried seeds are worthless especially those of a dark color. The sooner seeds can be got in the ground the better. They should not be sown any deeper than is necessary to keep them from the light, nor so near the air as to get dry,—*moisture, air,* and *darkness,* are the three essentials for successful raising of tree seeds. Seeds that are usually spring sown, and are found to "damp off," should be sown very early, so that the young wood may get hard before the hot weather comes.

The Soft Maple will not keep more than a few weeks, good enough to grow. It should be sown as soon as ripe in June. Not sown deep,—on the surface and slightly covered with sand, is the best way.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

☞ Life is a strange avenue of trees and flowers. Its beginning is edged with violets, a little path of lawny grass and soft to tiny feet. Dark shadows soon hover among autumn's mellow tints; the soil grows damp; the air is chill; night cometh on apace.

THE GREATEST MAN.—The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is the calmest in storms, and whose reliance on faith and virtue, and on God, is most unfaltering.

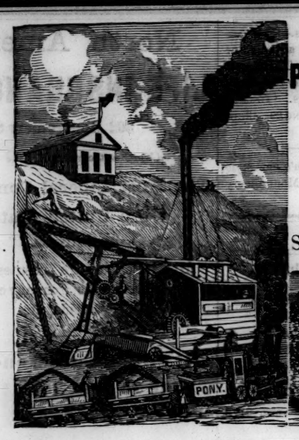
☞ A little girl after returning from where she saw a collection taken up for the first time, related what took place, and among other things she said, with all her childish innocence, that "a man passed around a plate with some money on it, but I didn't take any."

☞ Grace does not permit us to check ourselves through to Heaven, but to get out at each junction of our life and see that our faith is right, and to keep heed lest we lose our way. It is this that one of the mysteries of christian life, that while in view of God's might, we know we can never fall, in view of our weakness, we know that without constant reliance on His help, we must fall forthwith.

☞ The Senators from the Pacific States were evenly divided on the President's veto. Conness of California, Williams of Oregon, and Nye of Nevada, voted against; and McDonald, Nesmith, and Stewart voted for it.

☞ The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has begun a suit against its late President, for $2,000,000 damages, in permitting the Confederate Government to use the road and its machinery during the war.

THE GOLD YIELD.—The total amount of gold shipped to New York from California during the past year was $20,564,895.



THE

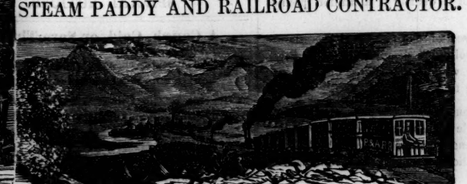
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AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

D. HEWES,

STEAM PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.



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The College School forms the Preparatory Department of the College of California, in which students are fitted in regular course or this, or any of the Eastern Colleges. It also offers unusual advantages to young men who desire to acquire a thorough English or business education, and who cannot pursue the full College course. Book-keeping and Penmanship are taught as well and thoroughly as they are in schools exclusively commercial.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

is a school exclusively for boys of twelve years of age and under. Occupying their own ample grounds and separate buildings, the students of this Department are separated, for the most part, from the older students, while at the same time they receive the advantages which can be afforded only in connection with large schools.

The Institution, with its graded divisions, forms, in connection with the College, a chain of Departments where, upon a consistent plan and with steady advancement, students may acquire a complete, solid and finished education. The grounds and building are ample and commodious. The place is distinguished for healthfulness and pleasantness, the corps of teachers is large and efficient; a watchful care is exercised over the entire well-being of the student.

The school is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each; the summer session commencing on the 1st of August, and the winter session on the 15th of January. The summer vacation is six weeks; the winter vacation, four weeks.

The expenses for board, washing and tuition, in the Academic, Intermediate and Primary Departments respectively, are $35. $33. and $30, per month, and for day-scholars, $6, $5 and $4. There are no extra charges, except for Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting.

Catalogues and circulars, containing further information, may be obtained by addressing

REV. I. H. BRAYTON, Oakland.

may25-3m

PACIFIC FEMALE COLLEGE, OAKLAND.

The next term of this Institution, will commence on

Wednesday, the 3d of January, 1866.

Catalogues containing information, can be had on application to

E. B. WALSWORTH, at Oakland.

dec28-tf

OAKLAND SEMINARY,

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES.

The eigth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.

Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.

jan11-tf

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY BENICIA.

The second session of the Fourteenth Year of this well-known Institution, will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 10th, 1866, and close on Thursday, June 7th.

Catalogues, containing full information may be obtained at the principal Book Stores in San Francisco, or at the Seminary.

Rev. C. T. MILLS, PRINCIPAL

dec7-1stf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers, is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late CIVIL WAR, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different standpoints from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage, by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS for 1866.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7 00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10 00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00	"

CLUBS:

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent TO ONE ADDRESS for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, *No. 38 Walker Street, New York*

jan25-1m

HOME MUSIC!



The New Cabinet Organs

Made by Mason & Hamlin, exactly supply the Musical wants of the Home Circle. They received the

FIRST PREMIUM

at the late Mechanics' Fair, where they were in competition with Instruments from all the best makers in the country.

Send for Illustrated Circular to the Agent,

A. KOHLER, Music Dealer, 424 Sansome street, San Francisco.

feb1-3mis

WANTED.

AGENTS TO SELL, by Subscription only, the most popular work ever written: "Grant and Sherman; their Campaigns and Generals:" by the world-renowned historian, Hon. J. T. Headley. Agents are taking as high as thirty subscribers a day, and all agree in pronouncing it the most reliable work they ever took hold of. The people want Headley's illustrated "Grant and Sherman," etc. For terms and territory, address E. E. Shear, No. 8, Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California. Feb.22,is3m.

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[Successor to M. ULLMANN]

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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AND

STATIONERY,

Southeast corner Sansome and Washington Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Subscriptions received and POSTAGE PREPAID upon Newspapers and Magazines, both American and English. The following is a partial list of what is received by every Steamer:

New York Journals.

PER ANNUM.

N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $5 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express, $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.

Boston Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $5 50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4: Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.

PER ANNUM.

Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.

PER ANNUM.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $4; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Harper's Monthly, $4; Continental Monthly, $4; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Knickerbocker Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2 Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, 3; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 250; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6: Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, (monthly parts) $4; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) 4; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $5; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Illustrated London News of the World, (monthly parts) $14; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (quarterly) $1 50; Brownson's Review, each $125; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $8.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London News of the World $13 50; Illustrated London Queen, $14; London Journal, $4; London Weekly Dispatch, $13; London Index, $13; Bell's Life in London, $13; Once-a-Week, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $4; London Saturday Review, $14; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $13; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6: All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion $6; Westminster Review, $3; North British Review, $8; London Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $8.

Newspapers or Periodicals not enumerated in the above list, will be promptly procured when desired. All orders for small packages of Stationery, New Novels, or Cutlery, filled promptly and forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as desired, to any part of the Pacific Coast.

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H. M. NEWHALL & CO.

San Francisco, January 3, 1865 feb2-t

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Corner Montgomery and Commercial sts.

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☞ Orders promptly and carefully executed.

We are also Agents for the sale of

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The experience of years proves them to be the best Safes in the world.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1864. jan5-tf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

F. E. WEYGANT having sold his entire interest in the Tremont House, Jackson street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well-known

"INTERNATIONAL,"

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SAN FRANCISCO.

This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel, on the Pacific Coast.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH HOUSE ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the International Coach in readiness to convey them to the House, FREE OF CHARGE. mar8

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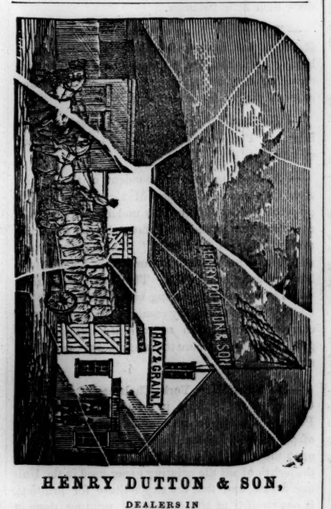
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The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers

ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

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Hope's Amalgamator and Separator;
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Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of best Hard Iron.

Quartz Screens of Russia Iron punched to order,

feb16

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New Grinder and Amalgamator

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Improved Water Wheel,

giving the greatest power, at lower cost, than any Wheel in use. There are over 800 running, giving universal satisfaction.

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KNOX'S AMALGAMATORS.

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Genuine White Iron Stamp Shoes and Dies,

made from Iron imported by us for this particular purpose.

Having been engaged for the past eight years in Quartz Mining, and being conversant with all the improvements, either in Mining or Milling, we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, the most perfect Machinery for reducing Ores, or saving either Gold or Silver. jy21

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Machinery and Castings of all Kinds

Quartz Mills, Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Sugar Mills AND

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STEAMBOAT WORK AND HEAVY FORGING *a Specialty,*

All the different kinds in use, and some just introduced

STEAM AMALGAMATING PANS,

Suited to all the various processes for extracting SILVER,

Mining Pumps, Retorts, and everything connected with Mining.

Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, Water Wheel Castings, Reaction, Turbine, Central Discharge, and other kinds of Water Wheels.

Machinery for Reducing and Amalgamating Ores, Made in sections, so they can be packed.

Every Description of Castings, Iron or Brass.

HOWLAND'S ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS,

Small sized Stamp Mills and Amalgamators, complet for Prospecting.

☞ Our Patterns are all new, made within the las three years. We claim to belong to the PROGRESSIVE age, and ignore "Old Fogyism" in Machinery, and aim to IMPROVE every new machine or Pattern we get up.

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PACIFIC IRON WORKS,

First Street,

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At the above long established Works, we continue to Manufacture

Stationary and Marine

STEAM ENGINES,

Quartz, Flour, and Saw Mill Work,

Pumping and Hoisting Machinery.

VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S, and other kinds

—OF—

Amalgamating Pans.

STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE

And other similar work.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

BRYAN BATTERY,

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GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.

Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made, consistently with our purpose to allow none but first class work to leave our establishment.

jan5-tf GODDARD & CO

CHAS. CLAYTON, San Francisco. SAML' S. JOHNSON Santa Clara.

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Liberal cash advances made on Consignments, and Storage furnished in Fire Proof Warehouses, at lowest rates.

may26

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UNDERTAKER.

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EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemeteries. feb22-tf